









## CORRESPONDENCE.

## SERVICE MEN AND THEIR PAY

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS."]

SIR.—May I inform both "Briton" and "Independent," whose letters appeared in your issue of yesterday, that my plea for a reduction in tram-fares, etc., was not based on charity, but equity.

Concessions for charity, if one cares to term them such, already exist for men in uniform, which, no doubt, have been fully taken advantage of by these individuals at various times, but does it not appear to them that the present scale of charges is highly excessive and out of all proportion to the men's pay? They have only to consider what it means to a man stationed at the Peak. Each visit to town means practically a day's pay in tram-fares. Does not that alone justify a reduction? But probably it is considered that the journey should be done on foot.

What the Tramway Companies, etc., have done does not enter into the question at all. Their deeds are well-covered by the profits.—Yours faithfully,

DESPERATION.

Hongkong, 24th July, 1917.

## AN ACKNOWLEDGMENT.

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS."]

SIR.—In response to an appeal which appeared in your columns I have received quite a number of medicine bottles.

Through the courtesy of your columns may I thank the donors? We are short of funds, as is natural in such times as these, and such a gift is most welcome. The bottles are not given away gratis, so the gift is one of real value to the hospital.—With renewed thanks, I remain, Yours faithfully,

B. S. BARONSFEATHER.

Church Missionary Society, Pakhoi.  
21st July, 1917.

## CITY HALL WORK PARTY.

Mrs. Stabb writes that during the past two weeks the City Hall Work Party packed the following:—

119 shirts, 32 night-shirts, 75 pairs pyjamas, 125 flannel vests, 58 bed-jackets, 9 dressing-gowns, 33 shrouds, 43 handkerchiefs, 74 pairs slippers, 6 pairs invalid boots, 18 small pillows and cases, 293 milk covers, 3 hold-alls, 2 hot water-bottle covers, 4 mops, 21 cap-bandages, 16 knitted eye-bandages, 8 floor scrubbers, 233 pairs socks, 56 pairs operation stockings, 15 mufflers, 33 caps, 3 fly-traps.

This list represents four cases, two of which were addressed to Mesopotamia, and two to Queen Mary's Needlework Guild, London.

Besides this, three parcels, containing in all 38 scarves and 39 pairs of knee-caps, were sent to Mrs. Slater, Murrel, Punjab, and two, containing 23 pairs of knee-caps, 21 scarves and 27 caps, were sent to Captain Mainwaring, Garhwal Rifles, Quetta, to be given to troops on the North-West Frontier of India.

Thanks are due to the ladies of Quarry Bay who contributed the sum of \$20 for wool to help in making the knitted-slippers, of which, it will be noticed, no less than 74 pairs were sent away this fortnight.

The following letters have been received:—

May 15th, 1917.

The Hon. Secretary, Hongkong Association of Women War Workers.

Dear Madame,—I beg to acknowledge your valuable consignment and enclose herewith official receipt.

We are very grateful to you indeed for the assistance you render to this organization and can assure you that at this time, when our needs are so pressing, your splendid efforts are most appreciated.

Please convey to your workers our most cordial expression of thanks.—Yours faithfully,

MYRA M. GIBSON,

General Manager for Beatrice, Princess Henry of Battenberg, President and Head of Depot, Surgical Branch, Q.M.N.G.

9, Cavendish Square, London, W.

From B.S.M. Mears, R.G.A.,

Roffey Camp, Hordham.

I beg to report that the articles mentioned have been duly received and many thanks are tendered for the kind and useful gifts, which were much appreciated and brought with them pleasant recollection of happy days in sunny Hongkong.

Yours obediently,

J. C. MEARS.

## ANOTHER PIRACY.

The police have received a report of yet another piracy.

It has been reported that whilst a large fishing junk, with a crew of fifteen, was fishing at Kow-chow, in Chinese waters, a small boat containing four armed men came alongside. The four men boarded the junk and asked to see the master. When the master of the junk appeared on deck the pirates informed him that they would not leave the junk until he paid them ten dollars. As the junk master was unable to pay the money demanded by the pirates they ordered him to set sail for Maeno. The junk master was forced to obey the orders given by the pirates, and after the junk had been en route for about two hours Kow-chow-Wan was reached. Here the pirates left the junk, taking with them eighty catties of fish and two of the junk's crew. The pirates stated that their two captives would each be held for \$200 ransom.

HONGKONG MARINE COURT  
SALOON BOY CHARGED.

Before Commander Beckwith at the Hongkong Marine Court on Saturday morning, a saloon boy employed on one of the liners at present in port was charged with refusing to obey the lawful commands of the Chief Steward.

The Chief Steward explained that the boy on one occasion during the voyage was engaged in closing up the port holes, as it was raining heavily. As the boy was taking a long time, and the rain was beating into the smoke-room, complainant told the boy to hurry up. The latter took no notice, and even turned round and argued with him (the Chief Steward). The boy was taken to the Captain, who had him locked up. Previous to this the boy had been a good worker.

Defendant denied that he refused to obey the orders of the Chief Steward. The port-holes were still, and it was with difficulty that he closed them.

In fining defendant \$5, with the alternative of seven days' imprisonment, Commander Beckwith said he had been dealt with very leniently.

## TYPHOON WARNING.

The following telegram has been received by the American Consulate General, Hongkong, from the Manila Observatory:—

1 p.m., July 28th.

Warning. Low-pressure area extending from the China Sea to the Pacific across Northern Luzon and the Balintang Channel. A real typhoon may develop later.

CONTEMPT OF COURT CASE  
AT SHANGHAI.

## THE JUDGMENT.

The full Supreme Court, at Shanghai, consisting of Sir Havilland de Saumarez (Judge) and Mr. Skinner Turner (Assistant Judge) delivered judgment on July 21st on the application in reference to the recent case of Marsh v. Morris, that Mr. O. M. Green, editor of the *N.Y. Daily News*, be either fined or committed to prison for contempt of court.

After both judges had read lengthy judgments dealing with the legal questions involved.

The Chief Judge said:—The defendant is to be punished not for statements which may be libellous, nor for any reflection on the court as to the administration of justice, though it has been necessary to call attention to one or two of those matters in the course of the judgment. He is to be punished simply for prejudicing the plaintiff with reference to the new trial. The plaintiff is prejudiced by the act of the defendant, either in the trial which may take place, or in the negotiations which must take place if the trial is to be rendered unnecessary by a settlement. The Court takes fully into consideration the fact that the respondent has apologized for what he has done; he has apologized fully and has expressed unfeigned regret, and, like my learned brother, I fully accept his statement that he had no intention of prejudicing a new trial, or what I take it would follow from that, the negotiations to which I have referred. The policy of the Courts at the present time in dealing with these matters summarily is to deal with them as lightly as may be. They, I think, will do no more than impose such a fine, or such imprisonment, if the case merited, as would be necessary to stop the perversion of the course of justice. The sentence is not necessarily the measure of the guilt of a person in contempt, because that is not required in the way in which criminal trials are conducted. Under those circumstances we have considered what would be a fitting punishment, and we consider that the defendant should be fined \$250 and that he should pay the costs of the applicant as between solicitor and client. And we order accordingly.

## PEKING NOTES.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

PEKING, July 21st.

## NORMAL CONDITIONS RETURNING.

Peking is returning to the normal. The train service has improved, though by no means complete, and supplies are reaching the metropolis in greater quantity. The scarcity of food has been really serious, and prices have gone up enormously, inflicting very serious hardship upon the thousands who live close to the verge of starvation. Confidence is returning to the merchants, who are beginning to open their doors, but are ready, nevertheless, to close them again upon the slightest alarm. Heavy guards are still posted nightly at important points, and patrols are on duty throughout the night, but it is evident that martial law is slackening.

## THE NEW ADMINISTRATION.

Tuan Chi-jui is making progress with the completion of his Cabinet and the establishment of a government. Already Wang Ta-hsieh has assumed office at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and received the representatives of the Diplomatic Body. Liang Chi-chao has taken over the duties of the Ministry of Finance, and is, no doubt, having a busy time raising money to meet the demands that are forthcoming at the present juncture. It is noteworthy that Wu Chao-chu, son of Dr. Wu Ting-fang, and Quo Tai-chi, former private secretary to the President, have both been relieved of their positions as councillors in the Waichiao. The new Minister of Communication, Tsao Ju-lin, has assumed his duties; so have Tang Tui-lang, the new Minister of Interior, and Chang Kuo-han, Minister of Agriculture and Commerce; while Fan Yuan-lien continues at the Ministry of Education, as his resignation was never accepted, though his whole staff resigned in a body when the Imperialists took possession of the capital. Liu Kuon-hsiung has so far declined to accept the Ministry of the Navy on account of the opposition of the Navy to his appointment, but the Premier is evidently in hopes that he can be persuaded to accept.

## WILL PARLIAMENT BE RE-CONVOKED?

It has been generally understood that the Premier would not re-convoke the last Parliament which proved so hostile to himself and the dissolution of which precipitated the recent crisis. Reports, however, suggest that he is wavering on the point, and that, in order to prove his *bona fides* as a constitutional Premier, he may restore the Parliament. Such an experiment seems rather risky, though it is just possible that the Kuomintang element may learn from past mistakes to abandon their obstructionist policy. This seems rather a vain hope in the light of the telegram which their leaders have just issued from Shanghai, in which they inveigh in characteristic strain against the Premier as the successor of Yuan Shih-kai and prattle about democracy in rather meaningless phrases.

## CHINA AND THE WAR.

The monarchical flutter may be responsible for some good if it hastens China's entry into the war against Germany. Tuan Chi-jui is as strong as ever in his advocacy of taking the third step against Germany, and it is believed that he is contemplating declaring war and inviting Parliament afterwards to approve of it. Should the Government decide upon this step, there is no doubt that it will strengthen the position of Tuan, who already has the support of all the Foreign Ministers here, as China will then be in a position to expect the promised financial assistance from the United States and from the *Entente* Powers. The Kuomintang declare that they wish to see China align herself with the Powers fighting for democracy, and the rights of weaker nations, and cannot very well repudiate the action, even though they regard it as having been carried out in violation of the constitution.

## CHANG HSUN.

This picturesque old rascal is still in the German barracks, where, Napoleon-like, he is dreaming of the days that are gone and thinking mournfully of the imperial honours which have just slipped from his grasp. Perhaps, too, he is wondering if his head will much longer remain on his shoulders. He must know that the Government is anxious to have him surrendered as a rebel, but if the view be taken that he is a political offender his days may be prolonged somewhat.

## THE INTERNED GERMANS.

The Germans interned at Haitien, close to the Summer Palace, were released by order of Chang Hsun's bogus government and came into the Legation Quarter, where they were allowed to arm themselves during the excitement of last week. Now they have been sent back to Haitien, and here they will doubtless remain till the end of the war.

## LI YUAN-HUNG.

Li Yuan-hung cuts a sorry figure these days. His failures are evidently weighing upon his mind. His resignation was, of course, the proper action to take, but though he has cast off the cares of his high office he has not gained succor from trouble, for on Monday one of his bodyguard, suddenly becoming insane, ran amok with his sword and killed several men before he received his quietus from several rifles. Li quickly entered his motor-car and made straight for the French Hospital, and was admitted this time. M. Conty, the French Minister, invited him to the Legation, but the ex-President is still in hospital. His wife and family, meanwhile, have gone to Tientsin.

## THE NEW PRESIDENT.

There seems to be no doubt that Feng Kuo-chang, the Vice-President, will accept the Presidency. He may deem it advisable, in compliance with Oriental etiquette, to decline the appointment, but, having thereby saved the face of Li Yuan-hung, little pressure will be needed to induce him to accept gracefully. Neither is there doubt regarding his coming to Peking. It was thought that he would not care to leave Nanking and the sweets of office there for the more exalted, but more restricted duties of Chief Executive, but, here again, the unexpected has happened, or is about to happen.

## LEGALISED LOOT.

Outside of China the Chinese soldier is a byword and a joke. But here he has to be taken seriously, for he takes himself seriously. The heroic warriors who accomplished prodigious deeds of valour from behind city walls upon a handful of pigtailed braves during the last week now expect that as loot is no longer permitted when a city is captured some other form of compensation should be forthcoming. Tsao Kun is reported to have asked for a modest 800,000 dollars from the merchants for the protection accorded them by his troops, and if this example be followed by other commanders Peking will be in a worse plight than any city in Belgium or France occupied by Kultured Germans. Their protection so far has been of an uncertain kind—so uncertain, in fact, that many merchants still hesitate to risk opening their shops. Money-changers have been forced by the powerful argument of a loaded rifle pointed at them by ugly looking warriors to change Bank of Communication notes at a rate double their market value. Other shop-keepers have felt compelled to give money to soldiers who visited their premises, and even then found that they had not satisfied their unwelcome visitors, who would most probably pick up some article in the shop and express themselves as pleased with it and then bid the shopman good day with the coveted article in their possession. To pay for such protection is really beyond a joke.

## DR. ARIGA.

Dr. Ariga, Japanese Legal Adviser to the Government, has left for Japan on the termination of his agreement. The Dr. asked for an increase in his emolument, which the Government could not see their way to accede to, and so the agreement was not renewed. It will be remembered that when the question of the dissolution of Parliament was under consideration, Dr. Ariga advised the President to dissolve Parliament, contrary to the advice of the British Adviser, Dr. Morrison.

## BRITISH VOLUNTEERS.

The Peking Company of British North China Volunteers was mobilised from 10.30 p.m. on 11th July to 5 p.m. on 18th July. The following communication was addressed by the Commandant of the British Legation Guard to the O.C. Peking Company, N.C.B.V.O., on 13th July:—

I have the honour to request that you will be good enough to convey to all ranks under your command my appreciation of the efficient manner in which they performed their allotted duties on the 11th and 12th instant and of the keenness they displayed.—(Sd.) A. J. D. Thomson, Captain.

## THE WOUNDED FOREIGNERS.

Mr. E. A. White, the American civilian who was severely wounded by a bullet during last week's affray, was in a serious condition until last night, when the bullet was located in his kidney and extracted. Mr. Castellani, the Italian, who also stopped a rifle bullet on the same occasion, is doing well.

## INTIMATIONS

**LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.**  
(ESTABLISHED 1850) (TELEPHONE 1741).

SOLE AGENTS IN HONGKONG FOR

**BURBERRY'S RAINCOATS**

FOR GENTLEMEN.

WE HAVE A FULL RANGE OF STYLES IN SEVERAL WEIGHTS AND ALL SIZES.

FROM 32" TO 44" CHEST.

\$35.00 to \$75.00 Each.

BURBERRY COATS ARE RAINPROOF YET REMAIN POROUS AND SELF-VENTILATING AND ARE THEREFORE PERFECTLY HYGIENIC.



**LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.**

## ISHERWOOD CIGARETTES.

HAND-MADE IN CAIRO.

No. 3, Large ...

\$4.50 per 100

or 2.30 " 50

No. 4, Medium...

\$3.60 per 100

or 1.85 " 50

No. 5, Small ...

\$3.20 per 100

or 1.65 " 50

Ask your

tobacconist

for a tin

at once.



Known all over

the world as the

most popular

Egyptian

Cigarette

of to-day.

An absolutely

first quality

Cigarette.

Recommended

by all

cognoscenti.

Obtainable at:

HONGKONG CIGAR STORE

GRAND-EGYPTIAN TOBACCO STORE

ANGLO-EGYPTIAN TOBACCO STORE

KELLY & WALSH, LTD.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

A. B. WATSON & Co.

HONGKONG HOTEL BLOCK.

(467-)

**Powell Ltd**  
TRADE MARK 2143

**LADIES' and CHILDREN'S GOLOSHES**

AND

**HEAVY FOOTWEAR**

FOR

**THE PRESENT SEASON.**

**THE BEST AT REASONABLE PRICES.**



## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

## NOTICE.

FROM and inclusive of To-day's date we have REMOVED our Office from Queen's Buildings, Chater Road, to YONG BUILDINGS, Chater Road, next to Messrs. S. Morris & Co., Ltd. SNOWMAN & Co., Ltd. Hongkong, 30th July, 1917. [889]

## WANTED.

PAIR of 20 lb DUMB-BELLS.  
Reply to— No. 14, Office, Care of "Daily Press" [881]

THE HONGKONG COTTON SPINNING WEAVING AND DYING COMPANY, LIMITED (In Liquidation)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the above-named Company will be held at the Office of Messrs. JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., Hongkong, on MONDAY, the 13th day of August, 1917, at Noon.

## AGENDA.

- 1.—For the purpose of having in pursuance of Section 189 of Ordinance No. 58 of 1911 of Hongkong an account laid before the Members showing the manner in which the winding up has been conducted and the property of the Company disposed of and of hearing any explanation that may be given by the Liquidator.
- 2.—To propose an Extraordinary Resolution sanctioning a Final return to the Members as follows:—  
"That a Final return by the Liquidator of Nine Cents Hongkong Currency per Share to the persons who are Registered as Members of the Company on the 7th day of August, 1917, be and the same hereby is sanctioned."
- 3.—To determine by Extraordinary Resolution the manner in which the books and accounts of the Company and of the Liquidator thereof shall be disposed of.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from TUESDAY, the 7th August, 1917, to TUESDAY, the 21st August, 1917, both days inclusive.

Dated the Second day of July, 1917.  
C. BERNARD BROWN,  
Liquidator. [892]

## VICTORIA THEATRE.

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!

MONDAY, 30th, TUESDAY, 31st JULY.

LAST THREE NIGHTS

OF THE

## CAMEOS.

AN ENTIRE CHANGE OF PROGRAMME!

SPECIAL MATINEE!

TO-MORROW (TUESDAY), 31st JULY, AT 5 P.M.

## "CAMEOS."

PRICES 80 cts. 60 cts. 40 cts.  
CHILDREN HALF-PRICE TO ALL PARTS.

WEDNESDAY, 1st AUGUST.

## "THE END OF THE WORLD."

HONGKONG TRAMWAY COMPANY, LIMITED  
(Incorporated in the United Kingdom).

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an INTERIM DIVIDEND at the rate of 9 percent. for the year ending 31st December, 1917, has been declared. The Dividend will be payable on and after WEDNESDAY, the 16th day of August, 1917, to Shareholders on the Register on SATURDAY, the 4th day of August, 1917, and will be paid to Shareholders on the Colonial (Hongkong) Register at exchange of 2/6 per Dollar.

By Order of the Board,  
W. E. ROBERTS,  
Secretary. [889]

Hongkong, 23rd July, 1917



## NOTICE.

ANY EUROPEAN, Non-Asiatic or Indian desiring to leave the Colony should apply to the G.P.O. for a PASSPORT between the hours of 9 A.M. to 1 P.M. and 2 P.M. to 4 P.M. daily.

Applicants will be required to produce Free-port or Identification papers.  
All persons with certain exceptions who remain in the Colony for more than 7 days are required to Register themselves under the REGISTRATION OF PERSONS ORDINANCE 1916.

Form of Registration giving the particulars required may be obtained at the G.P.O. and at all Police Stations.  
The Penalty for non-compliance is a fine not exceeding \$50.

## FOR SALE.

BRITISH POSTAGE STAMPS in packets (no duplicate).  
100 8d stamps for \$0.75 125 8d stamps for \$3.25  
150 " " 1.75 275 " " 4.25  
175 " " 2.25 300 " " 4.75  
200 " " 2.75 350 " " 5.25

GRACA & CO.

No. 1 WYNDHAM STREET, Hongkong.

## AUCTIONS

## PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions from the Liquidators of Messrs. JARDINE & Co., in pursuance of an order of the Hongkong Government, to sell by Public Auction at 12 o'clock (Noon) TO-MORROW (TUESDAY), the 31st day of July, 1917, at his Sales Rooms, Duddell Street, THE VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROPERTY situated at The Peak, Hongkong, and being RURAL BUILDING LOT No. 19, In One Lot.

The Property Consists of:—  
The piece or parcel of ground and premises known as "Lyaholt" 104, The Peak, situated near Mount Gough, in the Colony of Hongkong, with an area of 124,033 square feet and registered in the Land Office as Rural Building Lot No. 19.  
The Lot is held for the unexpired residue of a term of 75 years created therein by an Indenture of Crown Lease dated the 23rd day of April, 1898.  
The Annual Crown Rent is \$85.00.  
For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to

Messrs. WILKINSON & GRIST,  
Solicitors for the Liquidators,  
or to the Undersigned,  
GEO. P. LAMBERT,  
Auctioneer. [897]

## PUBLIC AUCTION.

BY direction of the Government of Hongkong, Messrs. HUGHES & HUGH have received instructions to sell by Public Auction,

On MONDAY, the 13th day of August, 1917, at 8 P.M., at their Sales Room, Ice House Street, Victoria, Hongkong.

The Following VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROPERTY situated at Victoria, Hongkong, viz.:

All THOSE pieces or parcels of ground situated at Victoria aforesaid and known and registered in the Land Office as SECTION A OF MARINE LOT NO. 101 and SECTION "B" OF MARINE LOT NO. 101. Together with the messuages, erections and buildings and buildings thereon known as No. 7, Queen's Road Central, Victoria aforesaid. Term 99 years created by a Crown Lease dated the 8th day of April, 1896.

Area in respect of Section "A" of Marine Lot No. 101—3445 sq. ft. Proportion of Annual Crown Rent \$84.45.

Area in respect of Section "B" of Marine Lot No. 101—676 sq. ft. Proportion of Annual Crown Rent \$8.75.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to—  
JOHNSON, STOKES & MASTER,  
Princes Buildings,  
Ice House Street, Hongkong,  
Solicitors for the Liquidator of THE DEUTSCHE ASIAATISCH BANK,

Messrs. HUGHES & HUGH,  
The Auctioneers.  
Hongkong, 9th May, 1917. [819]

## PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions from the Liquidator of Messrs. WITKES & Co. in pursuance of an order of the Hongkong Government to sell by public auction at 12 o'clock (Noon) on MONDAY, the 31st day of August, 1917, at his Sales Rooms, Duddell Street, Hongkong,

All the piece of ground situated at Yau-mai, Kowloon, in the Colony of Hongkong, and registered in the Land Office as KOWLOON INLAND LOT No. 209.

In One Lot.  
The property consists of a piece of ground abutting on Battery Street and Fourth Street (near the Praya) in Kowloon and contains an area of 4,900 square feet.

The Lot is held for the unexpired residue of a term of 75 years created therein by an Indenture of Crown Lease dated the 4th day of May, 1898.

The Annual Crown Rent is \$60.  
For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to

Messrs. HASTINGS & HASTINGS,  
Solicitors for the Liquidator,  
or to the Undersigned,  
GEO. P. LAMBERT,  
Hongkong, 23rd May, 1917. [888]

## WANTED.

ON the PEAK, from beginning of October, experienced ENGLISH NURSE to take charge of one baby. Wages \$50 a month.  
Apply—  
Box No. XX,  
Care of "Daily Press" Office. [882]

## 香港中外新報

CHUNG NGOI SAN PO  
(Chinese Daily Press).

PUBLISHED DAILY.

Is the oldest and still immeasurably the best Advertising medium among the Native Community.

Established for over FIFTY YEARS.

Circulates largely throughout Southern China, Indo-China, etc.

Terms for Advertising (Translation free) can be obtained at the Office, 101, Des Vaux Road Central, Hongkong, 121, Fleet Street, London or from the different Agents.

Documents translated from or into Classical or Colloquial Chinese.

## HOUSES TO LET

TO LET—FULLY FURNISHED,  
During August and September.

NO. 168, PEAK (Magazine Gap), 5-Roomed Bungalow. Modern rural. Apply to—  
Box 23,  
Care of "Daily Press" Office. [883]

## TO LET

DEVONIA, No. 8, Peak Road, SIX-ROOMED BUNGALOW, with Garden and Tennis Court. HOUSES in Shamoen, Canton, Nos. 31 and 63.

Apply to—  
DAVID SASSOON & Co., Ltd. [806]

## TO LET.

OFFICES at 2, Connaught Road Central. OFFICES in King's and York Buildings. A HOUSE, Knutsford Terrace (Kowloon). HOUSES in Wongneichong Road. HOUSES in Clifton Gardens, Conduit Road. HOUSES in Broadwood and Moreton Terraces. HOUSES on Shamoen, Canton.

Apply to—  
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY Co., Ltd. [82]

## TO LET.

A FIVE-ROOMED HOUSE, with Tennis Court, in Minden Villas, Kowloon.

A FLAT in Nathan Road, Kowloon. Apply to—  
HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE Co., Ltd.,  
Alexandra Buildings. [839]

## TO LET.

NO. 26, BELLIOS TERRACE. 3 and 4-ROOMED FLATS at the Peak. ONE GODOWN in Duddell Street.

Apply to—  
LINSTEAD & DAVIS,  
3rd Floor, Alexandra Building. [80]

## WANTED.

A HOUSE or WHOLE FLOOR with about 10 Rooms in a central location. Please apply to—  
Box No. 1,  
Care of "Daily Press" Office. [781]

## THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

STEAM FOR STRAITS, ORYON AUSTRALIA, BOMBAY, EGPT., MEDITERRANEAN PORTS AND LONDON.

THROUGH BILLS OF LADING ISSUED FOR SAVANNA, AMERICAN, CONTINENTAL, AND SOUTH AFRICA PORTS.

THE Homeward Mail Steamer, carrying His Majesty's Mails, will be dispatched from this port as usual, taking Passengers and Cargo for the above Ports. Passengers' accommodation in the connecting vessel secured before departure from Hongkong.

Silk and Valuable and Tea and Cargo for Italy, France and London (under arrangement) will be conveyed by this Steamer proceeding via Bombay to Marseilles and London.

Parcels will be received at the Office until 3 P.M. the day before sailing. The contents and value of all packages are required.

For further particulars, sailing dates, etc., apply to  
E. V. D. FARR,  
Superintendent.

## THE WATERHOUSE STEAMSHIP LINE.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM SEATTLE AND JAPAN PORTS.

THE Steamship

"LOUISE NIELSEN"

having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo by her are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed AT THREE MILES into the mountains and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

Goods not cleared by the 2nd Aug. at 5 P.M. will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed and damaged packages are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined by Messrs. GODMAN AND DOUGLAS, on the 2nd Aug. at 10 A.M.

Claims against the Steamer must be presented within 10 days of arrival, otherwise they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.  
Bills of Lading will be countersigned by JARDINE, MATHESON & Co. Ltd. Agents.  
Hongkong, 26th July, 1917. [884]

## INTIMATION

## WATSON'S PRICKLY HEAT

## LOTION

## AND

## POWDER

are certain cures

for Prickly Heat.

Can be used either in conjunction or separately.

They will also be found invaluable

for preventing and relieving Sun-

burn, Freckles and all Skin

Irritations.

## PRICKLY HEAT LOTION

in Bottles at

50c. and \$1.00

## PRICKLY HEAT POWDER

in Boxes at

\$1.00

PREPARED ONLY BY

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.,

HONGKONG DISPENSARY.

TELEPHONE 15

12

## BIRTH.

NEVILL.—At the Peak Hospital, on July 28th, the wife of Captain P. NEVILL, R.G.A., of a daughter.

[888]

HONGKONG OFFICE: 101, DES VAUX ROAD, C. LONDON OFFICE: 181, FLEET STREET, E.C.

## The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, 30th JULY, 1917.

## CHINA'S DEPENDENCE UPON FOREIGNERS.

CHINA'S absolute dependence upon foreigners was clearly demonstrated during the recent monarchical restoration and the upheaval which followed.

It was the Foreign Settlements which sheltered the political leaders and enabled them to plan their campaign for the suppression of CHANG HSUN. It was the Foreign Concessions, also, which gave asylum to thousands of refugees. The greatest service of all, however, was rendered by the foreigners in the several public services. They, and they alone, kept the wheels of the Administration revolving while the Chinese directors and assistant directors and other managing officials sought safety in flight. Imagine the loss in money and the internal confusion which would have resulted had the foreign staffs of the Maritime Customs, Salt Gabelle, Telegraph Service, Railway Administration, and of the Bank of China itself, been as timid as their Chinese associates and disappeared at the first sign of trouble, leaving their several duties to take care of themselves.

Rebellions and revolutions and popular uprisings are the bane of republican China, but they ought to make the nation grateful that so many of her public interests are under foreign supervision, for in these departments she is served by men who have a strong sense of duty, compared with which the cheaper services of her own rice-bowl patriots are costly indeed.

Take, for example, the more picturesque of the incidents associated with the imperial fiasco in Peking. It is not generally known that Mr. S. E. Lucas, the foreign assistant-manager of the

Bank of China, saved that institution over a million dollars. When CHANG HSUN made a second demand upon the Bank for money with which to pay his troops, his messenger—a member of his own staff as truculent as himself—found Mr. Lucas in charge and naturally had to deal with a man very different from the scared manager from whom he had previously wrung notes of the face value of ten million dollars. The renewed demand was firmly resisted by Mr. Lucas on the ground that he had no authority to pay over the money. Even CHANG HSUN himself could not make this intrepid British official betray his trust. No doubt the Bank is grateful for this service rendered, but how is this gratitude expressed? By rewards of three months' salary to the members of the staff for their exceptional labours. Yet only 45 or so out of about 450 employees remained at their posts, and even these only did so nominally. Probably Mr. Lucas will be offered some cheap decoration in recognition of his services in saving the institution so large a sum and, to that extent, helping to maintain the financial stability of the country, for had the Bank been compelled to submit to CHANG's demands it would have been broken. Stories of British pluck are related, also, in connection with the operation of the railways. During the preliminary skirmishing which took place at Fengtai, a train crowded with refugees from Peking was at rest in the station, when suddenly shots were fired by some of CHANG HSUN's soldiers. The driver and stoker of the locomotive, the guardsman and other train officials, bolted immediately, leaving the unfortunate passengers to the tender mercies of the pig-tailed sharpshooters, who were doubtless aiming at a supposed enemy on the other side. Mr. Bong, the traffic inspector, however, promptly came to the rescue. Probably he had never driven a locomotive in his life before, but, mounting the platform, he started the engine and took the train out of the danger-zone. He was another Briton who risked his life for the sake of Chinese and because, like Mr. Lucas, he did not limit the interpretation of his duty by the strict letter of his agreement. Another son of Britain, Mr. Pearson, the Legation constable, showed characteristic courage by standing on a locomotive platform during a journey to Tientsin in order to ensure that the Chinese driver did not desert his post when the train passed through the danger zone. Other foreign officials also spared no effort to keep the railways open. Similarly, the foreign employees of the Telegraph Administration stood by their instruments and, though pestered by an army of so-called censors, they maintained communication with the outside world, thereby helping the Chinese to deal with the situation which had arisen in the capital. The Chinese Post Office—an institution of remarkable efficiency, thanks to foreign administration—rose to the occasion with commendable courage and enterprise, and, in spite of the interrupted railway service, surmounted the difficulties in a very creditable manner. This could not have been accomplished had the administration been composed of Chinese who preferred the security of the Foreign Concessions of Tientsin to the uncertainty of the capital. Perhaps, more than any other service have the foreign staff of the Post Office proved that they are faithful even unto death, especially in outlying parts of the country, for several have suffered serious injuries as a result of their devotion during the past seven or eight years. The Salt Administration, though a younger service, is also establishing a fine record. In Peking the Chinese staff absented themselves from duty, but the foreign members remained at their posts undismayed. If Sir RICHARD DANE and his foreign staff had declined to take the risk of being abroad in these troublous days the whole administration would have become disorganised and a few more million dollars would have been added to China's already heavy losses. In like manner the administration of the Maritime Customs was carried on as usual. Had this been in Chinese hands, China would have suffered a diminution of revenue far more serious than that which has actually taken place as the result of the dislocation of trade in a restricted area.

Of late we have heard much in China about replacing foreigners in various public departments with trained Chinese. This policy has, indeed, already been followed extensively, but the resultant mismanagement and inefficiency have been such as to prove that not for a long time yet will China be able advantageously to dispense with foreign supervisors in innumerable capacities. Surely, the facts which have been enumerated above furnish further convincing evidence of the unwisdom of allowing so-called patriotic considerations, to put Chinese in charge of public services to the detriment of the State. Such services are for the public weal, and it cannot be denied that when capable and honest foreigners are superseded by incompetent and corrupt native officials the nation suffers in order that a spurious sense of patriotism may be gratified.

The launch of the s.s. *Chak Sang* and s.s. *Proper* will take place at Kowloon Dock next Saturday at 10 a.m.

The *Gazette* notifies that the care of Turkish interests in the British Empire has been undertaken by the Government of Sweden.

A *Gazette* notification announces a sale of 57 old iron cannon lying near the Police Station, Tung Chung, Lantau Island. The upset price is \$1,000.

The Licensing Board have received an application from Joe Yamakawa for a restaurant adjunct licence to sell by retail intoxicating liquors at No. 26, Praya East, ground floor.

"The Cameos," whose excellent entertainments have been attracting large "houses" to the Victoria Theatre during the past week, will extend their visit until the middle of this week. To-morrow (Tuesday) they will give a special matinee for children at reduced prices.

Mrs. van der Linden, of No. 1, Jordan Road, has reported to the Police that whilst she was absent from her residence, between 2 and 5 p.m. on the 27th inst., some person broke into her house by forcing a door and stole nine pieces of jewellery of the total value of \$231.

An extraordinary general meeting of the members of the Hongkong Cotton Spinning, Weaving and Dyeing Co., Ltd., is advertised to be held on August 13th for the purpose of receiving a report upon the winding up and sanctioning a final return by the Liquidator of nine-cents per share.

A *Gazette* notification states that Dr. Harold Macfarlane has been appointed to act as Colonial Veterinary Surgeon, in addition to his other duties, during the absence on leave of Dr. Adam Gibson or until further notice. Dr. Gibson, who has just recovered from typhoid, has gone home on eight months' leave.

The *Gazette* notifies that information has been received from the Military Authorities that gun practice will be carried out as under between the hours of 10 a.m. and 1 p.m.:—On Monday, July 30th; From Pottinger Battery, in a south-easterly direction. All junks, ships, and other vessels are warned to keep clear of the ranges.

## THE SITUATION IN CHINA.

## SERIOUS FIGHTING AT CHENG TU.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

SHANGHAI, July 28th.

There has been serious fighting at Chengtu, two bodies of troops contending for the mastery of Szechuan. It is reported that the city is afire and people fleeing wildly.

## DEMOCRATIC PARTY'S APPEAL TO THE ENTENTE.

The Democratic party at Shanghai has telegraphed to the United States Congress, the Russian Council and Duma, the French Chamber, and the British House of Commons declaring that the democracy in China is fighting the same foe as the democracies are fighting in the West, namely, the Beast of Militarism, and appealing for support.

It is notified that a general licence has been conveyed to His Majesty's Customs permitting the importation into the United Kingdom of dried fruits which are the produce of His Majesty's Dominions.



# THE WAR.

## BRITISH WORKMEN'S AND SOLDIERS' COUNCILS.

### DISORDERLY INAUGURATIONS.

### THE APPALLING GUNFIRE IN FLANDERS.

### THE SITUATION IN RUSSIA.

### CLOSING OF FRONTIERS.

#### Franco-Belgian Front.

LATEST CABLES.  
[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

#### BRITISH FRONT.

#### AERIAL SUCCESSES.

LONDON, July 29th.  
Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—There was considerable reciprocal artillery firing at various points on our front, especially northward of Riverlys.

There was intense aerial fighting yesterday afternoon and evening which was markedly successful for our airmen. Vigorous offensive tactics enabled our artillery and machines to carry on successfully, and an unusual number of photographs were taken.

We bombed four enemy aerodromes, some of our machines flying at low altitudes forty miles behind the enemy's lines.

Fifteen German machines crashed to earth, and we drove down sixteen machines. Three of ours are missing.

#### EARLIER CABLES.

LONDON, July 28th.  
Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—We carried out a raid last night to the south of Armentieres and we repulsed an attack to the east of Oostoverne.

There was considerable enemy artillery activity in the neighbourhood of Armentieres, to the north of Ypres, and on the Nieupoort sector.

#### LATEST CABLES.

#### FRENCH FRONT.

#### COMPARATIVE QUIET.

PARIS, July 29th.  
A communiqué states there was comparative quiet, except in the region of Ailles, Hurbise and on both banks of the Meuse, where artillery was reciprocally most active.

#### EARLIER CABLES.

#### ANOTHER ENEMY FAILURE.

PARIS, July 28th.  
A communiqué reports:—The night was marked by a violent bombardment, followed by a series of fresh attempts, principally on the entire Braye-en-Laonnais—Chevrin ridge and in the direction of the Hurbise Monument. All the infantry attacks failed completely and the enemy suffered heavy losses.

#### LATEST CABLES.

#### ARTILLERY DUEL CONTINUED

LONDON, July 28th.  
A German wireless report states that except at short intervals the artillery duel has not diminished. Intense drumfire was again commenced this morning. The enemy lost 13 aeroplanes in the course of numerous engagements on the French front.

#### AERIAL RAID ON PARIS.

Bombs were dropped last night on the railway station and military establishments in Paris. Five were observed, and our airmen returned unharmed.

#### Russian Front.

LATEST CABLES.  
[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

#### ROUMANIANS PURSUING ENEMY.

LONDON, July 28th.  
A wireless Russian official report states:—On the Galicia Front, in the enemy's offensive nothing material has occurred. The enemy has somewhat pressed back our detachments eastward of Kirlibaba.

The Roumanians continued their pursuit of the retiring enemy in the direction of Kezdi and Vasarihely. They occupied heights five versts south-westward of the villages Monostirka, Kochinal, Dragolavo and Bereseni.

The Roumanians took a battery and prisoners. We advanced in the region of Kalakul towards the Putna River, and we occupied the village Boduple on the left bank of the river.

#### RUSSIANS FORCE GERMAN TO RETIRE.

LONDON, July 28th.  
A wireless German report states:—The Russian armies continue to retreat on both sides of the Dniester, while they are destroying numerous roads and railway.

Our troops have crossed the Jagielonica—Horodenka—Zablouva line. The Austro-Germans wrested some high positions from the still resisting enemy in the wooded Carpathians.

The German forces upon the upper Putna river retired before the pressure of the enemy.

#### EARLIER CABLES.

#### RUSSIAN FRONT.

#### THE BRAVERY OF THE WOMEN'S BATTALION.

PETROGRAD, July 28th.  
Later news regarding the bravery of the Women's Battalion shows that 150 out of 200 were wounded.

#### RUSSIAN FRONTIERS CLOSED

In view of the exceptional circumstances, the Government has ordered the closing of the frontiers until August 15th, till when nobody not holding a diplomatic passport will be allowed to leave or enter Russia.

#### RUSSIANS EVACUATING CZERNOWITZ.

COPENHAGEN, July 28th.  
Vienna papers report that the Russians are evacuating Czernowitz.

#### Naval Activities.

EARLIER CABLES.  
[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

#### JAPANESE WARSHIPS DESTROY A SUBMARINE.

LONDON, July 28th.  
The Japanese Naval Attaché announces that some Japanese warships in the Mediterranean, escorting a British transport, sighted an enemy submarine on the afternoon of July 22nd.

One unit protected the transport from attack on one side and the other unit attacked the submarine and smashed its periscope.

The submarine was closely pursued and again successfully attacked, and was undoubtedly destroyed.

#### General.

#### LATEST CABLES. [THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.] COUNCILS OF WORKMEN AND SOLDIERS IN ENGLAND. DISORDERLY MEETINGS.

LONDON, July 29th.

Councils of Workmen and Soldiers' Delegates, established at the Pacific Leeds Conference, were inaugurated at various industrial centres on Saturday amid scenes of disorder, especially at the Brotherhood Church, Kingsland, London, where a patriotic demonstration, including soldiers, forced an entrance, and after stoning the windows, they wrenched the water-pipes, causing a cascade to descend upon the audience.

The patriots held a meeting, forcing the Delegates to stand and listen to the National Anthem.

The crowd outside assaulted the departing Delegates.

Great damage was done to the fittings of the Church.

Four of the Delegates of the Russian Workmen and Soldiers' Council were expected to attend, but they went to Paris instead.

Disorder on a smaller scale characterised the meeting at Newcastle, wherein a resolution greeting the Russian Revolution was carried. The mover of the resolution said they were anxious to support the lads at the front as much as possible.

The pacifist resolution at the Newcastle Council of Workmen and Soldiers led to extraordinary disorder.

Colonial soldiers stormed the platform, waving Union Jacks. Free fights followed, and the police were powerless.

The meeting was smashed up amid the singing of the National Anthem.

Similar meetings at Leicester and Norwich were apparently not disturbed.

#### MR. CHURCHILL DENOUNCES PACIFISM.

LONDON, July 28th.

Mr. Churchill, speaking at Dundee, in denouncing pacifism, said: "We will have the shells, the guns, tanks, and aeroplanes in unprecedented numbers next year, but we must fight to secure the prize within our grasp."

#### THE "TANKS CORPS"

LONDON, July 28th.

An Army Order has established a Tanks Corps.

#### THE COTTON TRADE.

LONDON, July 28th.

The Cotton Trade Board of Control have decided to enforce a reduction of the output by the spinning mills.

It is anticipated that an announcement will shortly be made that mills be required to run only 60 per cent. of their spindles. As most places in Lancashire are only now running 80 per cent., the actual reduction will be about 20 per cent.

#### EARLIER CABLES.

#### THE DERBY.

#### PROBABLE STARTERS.

LONDON, July 28th.

The probable runners in the Derby are:—Athra (Evans), Gay Crusader (Donoghue), Brown Prince (Fox), Invincible (V. Smyth), Dark Legend (J. Childs), Diadem (Rickaby), Colleger (Early), Lisnalinchy (Barrett), Sir Desmond (Colling), Kingston Black (Burns), Dansellon (Watson), Planet (Lancaster), Lord Archer (Madden).

Telephus (Bland) is a doubtful starter.

The betting on the Derby is as follows:—6 to 4 Gay Crusader; 9 to 2 Diadem; and 11 to 2 Dark Legend.

#### THE SILVER MARKET.

LONDON, July 29th.

Silver is quoted at 39½. There is an absence of buyers and the market is quiet.

#### LATEST CABLES.

LONDON, July 29th.

Silver is steady.

#### EARLIER CABLES.

#### THE SITUATION IN RUSSIA. NATIONAL ASSEMBLY AT MOSCOW.

PETROGRAD, July 28th.

The members of the Government go to Moscow on Monday to attend a great national assembly of the members of the Duma, municipalities and Zemstvos, and the Executives of the Soldiers' and Workmen's and the Peasants' Councils.

The Assembly will last some four days, and is expected to be followed by a complete reconstruction of the Cabinet, which will include a due proportion of the bourgeoisie.

It is realised that the fate of Russia hangs upon the result of M. Kerensky's efforts to form a patriotic and enduring Coalition.

#### LATEST CABLES.

PETROGRAD, July 28th.

The Assembly at Moscow has been postponed until the Cabinet has been reconstructed.

The Executive of the Cadets has partly approved of the members joining the Government.

#### GENERALS RUSSKY AND GOURKO SUMMONED.

Generals Russky and Gourko have been summoned to Petrograd.

#### EARLIER CABLES.

#### A BOGEY DESTROYED.

German agents and Maximalists have been proclaiming that a counter-revolution is contemplated, but M. Kerensky has destroyed this bogey by declaring that any attempt to restore the Monarchy will be suppressed most rigorously.

#### PRESS CENSORSHIP.

The Government has again imposed a Press Censorship with regard to military and naval information.

#### THE MAXIMALISTS.

The Executive of the Council of Workmen and Soldiers' Delegates has passed a resolution recommending that the Maximalists who incited the revolt and received money from Germany should be publicly tried. The resolution expresses the hope that Lenin will not escape justice.

The Executive offers itself for re-election.

#### RESPONSIBILITY FOR THE WAR.

#### IMPORTANT REVELATIONS.

LONDON, July 28th.

The Times is authoritatively informed that the reference in the speech delivered last week in the Reichstag by Herr Haase, a Socialist, to a meeting on July 5th, 1914, as requiring explanation before the origin of the war could be understood, related to a meeting at Potsdam attended by the Kaiser, Dr. von Bethman-Hollweg, Admiral von Tirpitz, General von Falkenhayn, General Stumm, Archduke Frederick, Count Berchtold, Count Tisza, and General Hoetzendorf, which decided the points of the Austrian ultimatum despatched to Serbia eighteen days later, and agreed to accept the consequence of war with Russia.

The Kaiser afterwards went to Norway, for the purpose of throwing dust in the eyes of the French and Russian Governments. Three weeks later, when it became known that Great Britain would not remain neutral, Dr. von Bethman-Hollweg wished to withdraw, but then it was too late.

The subject was more explicitly raised in the secret session of the Budget Committee of the Reichstag eight weeks ago, when the fact that the Minister did not deny the facts, though he refused to make a statement, caused a sensation, which is possibly one of the factors underlying the recent political crisis.

#### AMERICA AND THE WAR.

#### A YEAR'S ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE.

WASHINGTON, July 28th.

Mr. McAdoo, submitting to Congress the estimates of the War Budget, said the first year of war promised to cost the United States \$10,736,000,000, besides loans to the Allies, making it necessary to raise \$65,000,000,000 in addition.

#### BRITAIN'S GREAT EFFORT. SIX MILLION MEN WITH THE COLOURS.

LONDON, July 28th.

Mr. Lloyd George, who has been attending the Balkan Conference in Paris, in a statement made to journalists, said the result of the Allied Conference had been most satisfactory, and good would speedily come out of it.

He dwelt upon the British effort in the war. Over 3,000,000 men, he said, were serving in the colours, in addition to 1,000,000 from the Colonies, and 500,000 were in the Navy.

#### SHIPPING.

Great Britain's position in the war was entirely special. Her merchant fleet was the most important in the world, yet the British had raised a huge army without stopping the work of the seamen. They were at present placing at the disposal of the Allies nearly 2,000,000 tons of shipping.

#### MINING.

Nor had the British stopped mining. A million were working in the collieries which were sending more coal to France than before the war. A third or a quarter of the steel produced in Great Britain was sent to France for purposes of national defence.

#### SUBMARINE WARFARE.

Germany, appreciating the importance of Great Britain's role, believed she would be able to conquer by means of submarine warfare. The destruction of British vessels in April was considerable. The enemy presumably relied upon achieving more serious results in May, June and July, when the days were longer, but the destruction had diminished markedly, and would become much less when the days shortened.

Mr. Lloyd George paid a tribute to the help of the American Navy in organising convoys.

#### SHIPBUILDING.

Great Britain's shipbuilding programme would produce next year 4,000,000 tons, in comparison with 2,000,000 built in the most favourable peace year. The output of the yards already had considerably increased.

#### NATIONAL DEFENCE WORK.

Five million workers were employed in national defence concrete work in Britain.

Everything had now been arranged to make Great Britain agriculturally self-supporting, and the Germans were now unable to starve Great Britain. That was a capital event which had changed the aspect of Germany's submarine warfare.

He concluded by saying that the future of the world depended upon Great Britain and France acting together.

#### THE GUNS IN FLANDERS.

#### NOW MORE AUDIBLE IN LONDON.

LONDON, July 28th.

The sound of the guns in Flanders, which has been heard daily in London for weeks past, has been more audible in the last fortnight, in the hours during which, according to the German communiqués and the correspondents at the British front, the artillery duel has been unprecedentedly violent, exceeding even those preceding the attacks at Verdun and the Somme.

Correspondents state that the enemy has apparently piled up enormous supplies of munitions for the artillery offensive, specially for bombarding the country near the coast and smashing Neuport to pieces. Though active with the guns, raiders have been active as far down as St. Quentin. Fifteen-inch shells sometimes fall twenty miles from the front line.

Thousands of gas shells are poured into Ypres and back areas, and a score of places which have been untouched for two years are almost daily searched. The British reply with a greater volume of fire and more frequent raids. The German raid on Homcourt, north of St. Quentin, was the heaviest of their attacks. Following the obliteration of a trench by gunfire, the advance of their raiders is concealed by men belching smoke from an apparatus strapped on their back. They captured a working party of Engineers who escaped by crossing No-Man's Land, profiting by the Germans' hurry to escape the prompt reprisals of the British guns.

#### LATEST CABLES.

#### APPALLING GUNFIRE.

PARIS, July 28th.  
A Correspondent at the British Front reports that "The gunfire in Flanders is the most appalling we have ever heard. More extraordinary even than the din is the extent of the cannonade, which is unbroken between the coast and Lens."

#### "NERVES."

[BY VERNON BARTLETT, AUTHOR OF "MUD AND KHAKI."]

If you were to take a finely adjusted chemical balance and were to throw it on the floor, three things might happen when you came to use it again. It might—and this is very improbable—continue to weigh accurately; it might not work at all; or it might give you distorted weights—tell you that a gramme of sulphur weighed an ounce or that a block of wood could double its weight in the course of a minute.

And all over the world there are fine, strong soldiers spending weeks or months in "nerve" hospitals, their minds distorted by the appalling sights and shocks of war.

There are hundreds upon hundreds of these "nerve" cases, and there are hundreds upon hundreds of varieties of "nerves." There are men who have been paralysed for months; there are men whom the loss to kill has seized suddenly; there are men who would murder their own friends; there are strong men who weep all day; there are men who dare not be left alone; there are men who laugh insanely; there are men who tremble and shake as though they were lunatics.

But the vast majority of men with "nerves" are to all appearances ordinary human beings—they have but one small distortion of the mind. I know a man who is perfectly fit and well, but he has a peculiarity—it is impossible for him to force himself into a room where there is a closed drawer. I have seen him change, in the fraction of a second, from an ordinary cheerful individual into a trembling wreck just because someone in the room had thoughtlessly closed a drawer. Be the drawer but a little bit open and he is all right; be the drawer shut and he clings, terrified, to his chair, while drops of perspiration break out on his forehead.

#### SENSITIVE TO SOUNDS.

Men often grow inordinately sensitive to sounds. The most staid and stolid individual I have ever met now twitches with an insane desire to dance at the first notes of a waltz, and another man is nearly sick with horror at the strains of a very well-known music-hall tune—his own brother was blown to bits one day when someone else in the trench was playing the melody on a mouth-organ. Nearly everyone home from the front will jump at the backfiring of a motor engine or the slamming of a door, but there are men who cannot support the ticking of a clock or a watch, while other regular sounds, such as the tolling of a church bell, will turn them pale with agony. And there are very many men for whom the sound of guns has a wonderful fascination of the snake for the rabbit.

There are touches of "nerves" that sound singularly like superstitions—men who will not pass through an archway, men who are convinced that they will die if they dream the same dream a certain number of times, men who have a firm belief that an awful struggle against the black power of death is going on around them all the time. I know a man, too, who will not sleep in a room without flowers—summer or winter, he must have flowers by him or else "it would get him." The commonest of all forms of "nerves" is, perhaps, the longing to be alone. It would be difficult to say how many men have had to be invalided out of the Army because they cannot live near other people. To such, theatres, crowded streets, the buzz of conversation in a room, the proximity to people in a train or in an omnibus become tortures that are almost unbearable. There are men who have taken to solitary huts in the forests, to tiny houses by the sea, where they will live like primitive men until something happens in their brains to jerk them back into the old routine of life.

There are, then, hundreds of varieties of "nerves"—hundreds of ways by which strong men may be, mentally as well as morally, crippled; hundreds of strange terrors and eccentricities which obsess the brain—and to the man who has lived in the shambles of war it is sometimes a matter of wonder that there are any of the combatants of any of the armies who are not suffering from "nerves."

#### WAR NEWS.

#### THE "ZUKUNFT" SUPPRESSED.

#### HARDEN MADE MILITARY CLERK.

A message from Copenhagen says that *Die Zukunft* has been suppressed by the German Government, and prohibited publication for the duration of the war.

Herr Harden, the Editor, has been pressed into military service as a clerk.

#### GERMAN BONUSES FOR BABIES.

Mrs. Delmer, wife of the English professor formerly at Berlin University, says that the German Government is encouraging reproduction by the following system:—

Every new-born baby is allowed one full broad ticket, one grocery ticket, half an adult meat ticket (all, of course, for the parents or older children), one litre of milk (8-10ths of a quart) daily, and also an extra litre for the family.

Thus a month-old baby gets far more than a 13-year-old child.

#### GERMAN LUNATICS ENLISTED IN THE ARMY.

According to advices from Stettin, the annual report of the Knechtenueller Lunatic Asylum at Stettin states that a number of lunatics have been called up for military service at the front, adding: "The asylums are proud that their inmates are allowed to serve their Fatherland." It appears, however, that the results are not always satisfactory, as the lunatics have generally proved to be an unbearable nuisance in the various armies in which they have served, refusing to obey orders, deserting from their companies, and becoming hardly of any use for military purposes, and many have had to be sent back to their asylums. As a result of their terrible experiences at the front, they become subject to fits of mental aberration and periods of general excitement.



## THE WAR.

(Continued from page 5.)

Franco-Belgian front.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

## CONCENTRATED ATTACKS ON THE FRENCH.

## THE RESULT OF THREE MONTHS' FIGHTING.

London, July 27th. The French fear of being off the German attempts to recapture important positions between Rheims and Soissons is more highly appreciated as it becomes clearer that the German object is to bleed the French white. The German offensive strength in the West has been concentrated on this front during the past three months and the only result of a series of sanguinary battles has been a slight pushing back of French outposts here and there at an immense cost.

An evening message from Reuter's correspondent at the French Headquarters on July 26th emphasises that the Germans were to be driven back in their great attack on July 24th. It was carried out by two picked divisions of Guards and Brandenburgers, followed by a morning line of Strassburg. A temporary success was followed by reckless sacrifices, which was followed by a magnificent counter-attack by a single Touraine division that held the front of a week's fighting.

## MORE FRUITLESS EFFORTS.

London, July 27th. A French communiqué states:—The Germans employed a full Division, supported by a fresh Division, in the attack on July 25th from the region east of Hartebise to the south of La Basse. The main effort of the results emphasises the severity of the defeat. After an intense bombardment, the Germans made five successive attacks in the mountainous region south-west of Montigny, but failed under fire.

## STRUGGLING FOR A VILLAGE.

London, July 27th. Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig, in a communiqué, states:—During the local fighting in the neighbourhood of La Basse, the enemy from the village of Hartebise to the south of La Basse, we drove out the enemy from the village. The enemy counter-attacked this morning. We withdrew from the village. We successfully conducted a night raid in the neighbourhood of Montigny, south-west of La Basse, and north-east of Ypres. A German raid yesterday morning south-east of Gouleaucourt led to sharp fighting and considerable enemy loss.

## GERMAN CLAIMS.

London, July 27th. A German official wireless message states:—The artillery duel in Flanders is intense. In the evening there were renowned powerful English reconnaissances, but they everywhere failed. In our successful raid on Houtcourt we took many prisoners. The French counter-attacking south of Ailles, near Hartebise Farm and Hochberg, failed heavily. Our prisoners and booty have increased, reaching 1,450 prisoners at Ailles. Our surprise attack east of Suippes was marked by our taking many prisoners.

## INCREASED ARTILLERY ACTIVITY.

London, July 27th. Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig, in a communiqué, states:—There is increased enemy artillery fighting in the neighbourhood of Armentières. We brought down one German aeroplane, drove down one, and two of ours are missing.

London, July 27th. A French communiqué states:—There is lively artillery fighting at Ailles and Hartebise, in Champagne, at Monthaut, and on both banks of the Meuse.

## Russian Front.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

## COSSACKS FIGHT LIKE HEROES.

## THE SHOOTING OF TRAITORS.

Petrograd, July 27th. Accounts from Galicia continue to speak of the staunchness of the guma and Cossacks. The latter fought like heroes in and out of the saddles, and the guma actually begged the infantry to shoot them. Shooting of traitors and deserters is now proceeding. The Commander of a Grenadier Division has been dismissed for refusing to fire on deserters. A member of the Duma from Dvinsk declares that several cases of signalling to the Germans from the Russian rear are known.

## ENEMY ATTACKS REPULSED.

London, July 27th. A Russian wireless official message states:—The enemy has occupied Protvez and Czyslyov, north of Tarnopol. We repulsed enemy attacks southeast of Tarnopol, and we retired a short distance from our new positions southeast of Trembovia. We repulsed attacks north of Czortkov. Our cavalry south-west of Monastir Jisko threw back the pressing enemy infantry. We continue the eastern retreat between the Dniester and the Carpathians. The Rumanians have

advanced towards the upper reaches of the Suchitza River, where, to consolidate the advance, detachments moved forward upon a height west of Soveia, taking many prisoners. The Rumanians on July 26 captured many prisoners, six guns, three mine-throwers and much material.

## KAISER WITNESSES A BITTER STRUGGLE.

London, July 27th.

A German official wireless message states:—The Kaiser was the spectator of a bitter struggle wherein we extended our gains near Tarnopol, powerfully attacking a hotly-contested bridge-head on the east bank of the Sereth. Despite the stubborn resistance of the Russians, who were sent forward, suffering thousands of casualties, we captured Guizema and the Sereth crossing from Trembovia to Skomorozze. We are rapidly advancing on both sides of the Dniester. The Austro-Hungarians and Bavarians have captured Koloman. We are following on the heels of the enemy in the northern wooded Carpathians, in the direction of Pruth. We have evacuated the Soveia Valley, as far as the upper course of the Putna.

## ROUMANIANS DRIVING BACK THE ENEMY.

London, July 27th.

A Rumanian communiqué of July 26th says:—We advanced twelve kilometres beyond the front and occupied all the objectives in ten villages. We took 450 prisoners, and captured many guns and much material. The enemy is retiring in disorder.

## Naval Activities.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

## GERMAN SUBMARINE AGROUND.

PARIS, July 27th.

A German submarine went aground west of Calais. The crew were landed and taken prisoner, after having set fire to the vessel. The whole of the petrol tanks had previously been opened.

## THE ARMING OF MERCHANTMEN.

LONDON, July 27th.

In the House of Commons, Dr. Macnamara stated that over three thousand British merchantmen were now armed, and many others were being armed every week.

## AWFUL FATE OF TORPEDOED SAILORS.

## GERMANS WATCH THEM DEVoured BY SHARKS.

The newspapers give prominence to Reuter's account of the awful fate of seventeen of the crew of the Glasgow steamer, *Marston*, which was torpedoed on July 15th, as told by the cook, who was the only survivor. After the ship disappeared, the submarine came up in the midst of the struggling victims. The Commander ignored all appeals for assistance. Suddenly one man disappeared with a piercing scream, and a moment later another vanished. Then it was realised that a school of sharks had arrived, and, one by one, these brave men suffered a horrible death. The Commander watched for a time, but the spectacle evidently became too much for him, for he closed the trap door of the conning tower and submerged. The cook, who was all the time floating on a hatch, was picked up by a British steamer fifteen hours later.

## General.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

## WAR PRISONERS.

## THE AGREEMENT WITH GERMANY.

LONDON, July 27th.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Hope announced that Britain and Germany had ratified the War Prisoners Agreement, providing for more lenient medical qualifications for repatriation and internment in a neutral country, repatriation of the worst cases from Switzerland, internment in Holland of 7,500 sick and wounded Anglo-German combatant prisoners, also 6,500 officers and non-commissioned officers who have been imprisoned for eighteen months, all of whom would be eligible for internment in a neutral country. Holland would also provide for two thousand civilian prisoners, preferably invalids. Mr. Hope added that internment would be on a proportionate basis. Punishment for attempts to escape would be reduced to fourteen days special confinement for simple cases and two months for an aggravated attempt. All such punishments at present being inflicted on combatant prisoners would cease by August 1st, all reprisals against individuals would be immediately cancelled, and future reprisals would be subject to a month's notice. The execution of all other sentences on prisoners would be postponed until peace.

## ALLIED CONFERENCE ON THE BALKANS.

## THE RIGHTS OF NATIONS.

PARIS, July 27th.

The Allied Conference on the Balkans has been concluded. A further conference will be held in London to arrange for the execution of the decisions taken. The following resolutions were passed:—That the Allied Powers are more closely allied and united than ever in the defence of the rights of nations, especially those in the Balkans, and are determined only to lay down their arms when they have reached the goal which in their eyes is more important than all the others, namely to render impossible in the future any return to acts of criminal aggression such as those for which the Imperialists of the Central Empires have been responsible.

## THE POSITION IN GREECE.

PARIS, July 28th.

The Allies' Balkan Conference passed a resolution affirming the intention to terminate at the earliest possible moment and simultaneously the Anglo-French and Italian military occupations of Old Greece, Thessaly and Epirus. On the other hand the occupation of the triangle formed by the Sauti Quarante road and the Epirus frontier would be provisionally maintained under an Italian-Greek understanding. Italy, France and Great Britain retain their base at Corfu during the war, recognising Greek sovereignty.

## FOOD PRODUCTION IN ENGLAND.

## GREAT INCREASE IN LAND UNDER CULTIVATION.

LONDON, July 27th.

The Press Bureau announces that the preliminary annual agricultural returns show the following acreage in England and Wales for harvest in 1917:—Wheat, 1,911,000 (a decrease of 1,000); barley, 1,549,000 (an increase of 127,000); oats, 2,239,000 (an increase of 145,000); and potatoes 504,000 (an increase of 7,600). The result exceeds expectations and proves that farmers made an exceptional spring effort under unusually adverse circumstances. This avers an estimated decrease of 200,000 acres, and thus the net result of the Food Production campaign is an additional 550,000 acres of corn and potatoes, irrespective of the still greater relative increase by small growers. The estimate of a quadrupled area by small cultivators is probably below the mark.

## FORMATION OF JEWISH REGIMENT.

LONDON, July 27th.

The War Office has made arrangements completing the formation of a Jewish Regiment of Infantry. Experienced British officers, filling higher appointments, and Jews serving in British regiments who have a knowledge of the Yiddish and Russian languages, are being transferred to the new unit. The Regiment's badge is a representation of King David's Shield.

## GERMAN "NEWS."

## VERSIONS FOR FOREIGN AND HOME CONSUMPTION.

AMSTERDAM, July 27th.

Forwards violently attacks the War Bureau on the ground that it gives totally different versions of statements in the Reichstag for foreigners and Germans respectively. The journal accuses it of destroying the Reichstag peace resolution and also Mr. Lloyd George's speech at Glasgow. It says that in consequence Germany appears to be treacherous and urges Dr. Michaelis to take action in connection with the matter.

## MINISTRY OF RECONSTRUCTION.

## AFTER THE WAR PROBLEMS.

LONDON, July 27th.

The House of Commons passed for second reading, by 92 votes to 30, the Bill establishing the Ministry of Reconstruction, to co-ordinate the activities of the various committees and departments dealing with the problems of reconstruction, and to frame schemes for the restoration of normal conditions after the war. The functions of the Ministry will be mainly advisory.

## THE SILVER MARKET.

LONDON, July 26th.

The silver market is quiet. Messrs. Samuel Montagu and Company's report states that the market shows an easier tendency. Recent arrangements with the Raj have made supplies more accessible in London, while the demand apart from the requirements of the Raj are in no wise heavy. The market, however, is so sensitive that the price has often fluctuated with little apparent cause. Thus more reasonable supplies will tend to restore normality. The Indian silver holding has been increased by 212 lakhs.

# BEGINS TO-DAY July 30th SUMMER SALE ENDS SATURDAY Aug. 25th.

## OPEN MESH VESTS.

Cream open mesh halbriggan vests buttonless and without sleeves. A limited quantity with knicker drawers to match.

Usual Price 85 cts. SALE PRICE 60c. Each.

## BALBRIGGAN VESTS.

A small clearing lot of cream halbriggan vests with button fronts and half sleeves.

Sizes 36 38 40 ins. only. Usual Price \$1.50 each. SALE PRICE 95c. Each.



## BUTTONLESS (FROX) NECK GAUZE VESTS.

The "Triumph" in a full range of sizes from 34 to 40 inches. Usual Price \$7.50 doz.

SALE PRICE \$6.75 Dozen.



## SHEFFIELD STEEL RAZORS.

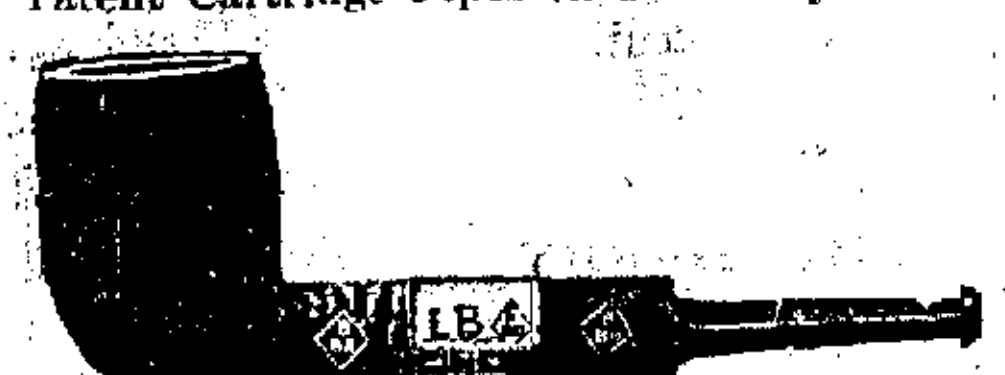
Extra Value Usual Price 85c. SALE PRICE 75c. Also in a better quality Usual Price \$2.00. SALE PRICE \$1.75

## SAFETY RAZORS.

We have a very good line of safety razors, made to take Gillette Blades, nickel finish, complete in a leatherette case. Usual Price \$2.00. SALE PRICE \$1.75

## "MORELL MACKENZIE."

Patent Cartridge Pipes ensure a Dry Smoke.



Briar Pipes with black vulcanized mouthpieces. Usual Price \$1.25. SALE PRICE 95c.

Cartridges, 6 in a packet. 7c. a packet.

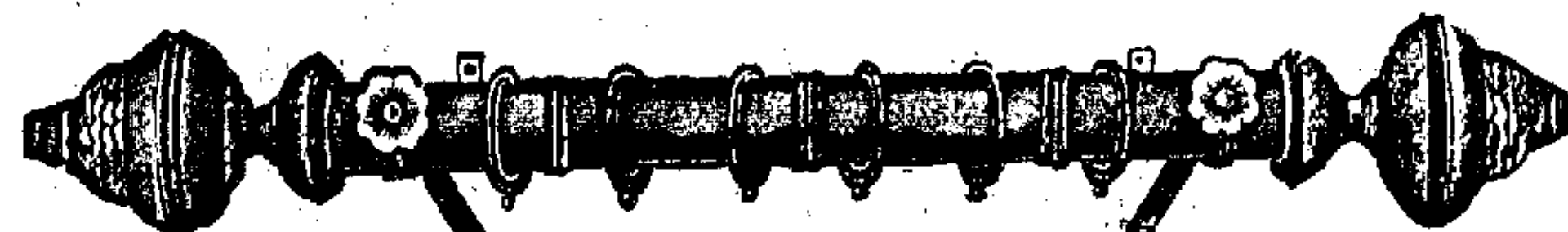
## MILITARY BRUSHES.

With grey bristles. Special Value Usual Price \$1.25. Sale Price 85c. a pair.



## DRESS PUMPS.

Patent Evening Dress Shoes. Usual Price \$3.50. SALE PRICE \$3.20 pair.



## THE "WAYLOO" CURTAIN POLE.

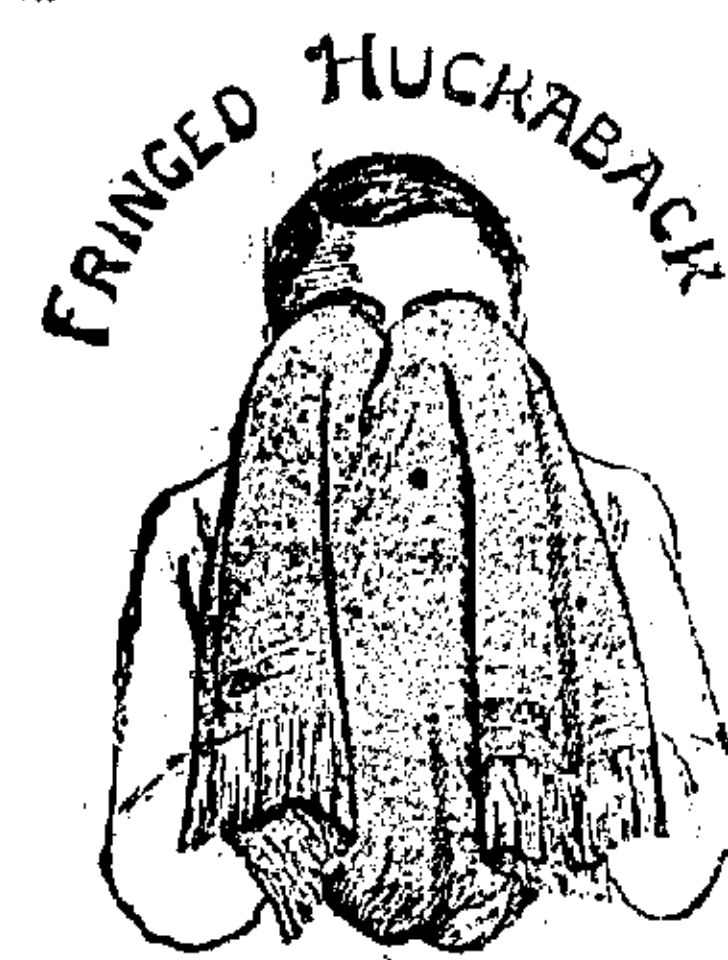
A latest Japanese bamboo pole, complete with two rings, and a pair of brass ends and brackets. Nothing else like this in Hongkong at the price. This curtain pole would grace the most elaborately furnished room. CANNOT BE REDUCED. BORN BOTTOM PRICE. PRICE \$1.50, a set.



White and coloured grounds with fancy designs. Width 27 ins. Usual Price 65 cts. SALE PRICE 40 a yard.

## FANCY MUSLINS.

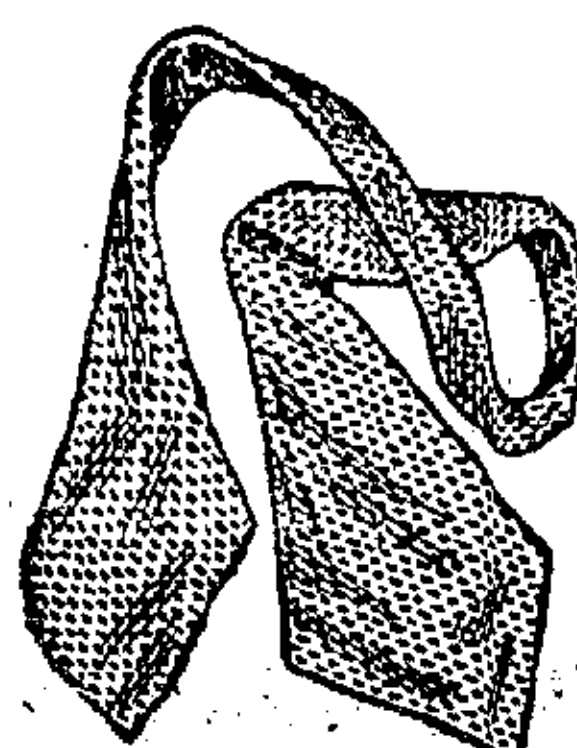
A splendid new range of floral muslins for dresses. Small neat designs, in all colours. Excellent value. Width 27 inches. Usual Price 45c. SALE PRICE 35c. a yard.



A good line for office or lavatory, made of strong black hardware and inexpensive. Size 20 by 36 ins. Usual Price \$5.75 a dozen. SALE PRICE \$5.00 a dozen.



SUPERIOR VALUE. In plain white. Thread Stockings Black and White. Usual Price 90 cts. pair. SALE PRICE 80c.



## THE "EMPIRE."

Selected value in open end neckties. These scarves are made from one piece of silk, there are no joins, they are lined with unbreakable interlining. A large range of smart designs.

Usual Price 75c. each. Sale Price 65c. Each.

## ZEPHYR SHIRTS.

With Neat Coloured Stripes. Soft Fronts Double Cuffs. Usual Price \$2.00 each.

Sale Price \$1.80 Each.

## WHITE CELINET DAY SHIRTS.

With Soft Double Cuffs. Usual Price \$3.00 each.

Sale Price \$2.50 Each.



## BATHING SUITS.

A SMALL CLEARING LOT OF PLAIN NAVY AND NAVY WITH WHITE STRIPES.

Small and Medium Sizes only.

SALE PRICE 90c. Each.

## RAIN COATS.

"WAYLOO" RAINCOATS.

Men's White Vulcanized Waterproofs.

In a full range of sizes. Usual Price \$5.00 each.

SALE PRICE \$4.50 Each.



# Whiteaway, Laidlaw & Co., Ltd., 20, DES VOEUX ROAD, HONGKONG.



## BERLIN TO-DAY.

## IV.—HARVEST HOPES.

## TRUTH ABOUT THE STRIKES.

[BY F. SEFTON DELMER.]

At the present moment every German is anxiously asking himself "Will our food supplies hold out?" On this subject the Kaiser's Government has thought it wise to be frank with the people than it has been on military questions. "We can and must hold out," say the authorities; "but it will be a close thing. Our bread supply is assured till August 15th, and with luck and good management we can make ends meet till the new harvest comes to our relief."

The Food Controller and his colleagues realise, however, that they are walking on the edge of a precipice. They know that the economic margins are so narrow that a false step to right or left may hurl them into the gulf.

The question is whether the new harvest of 1917 will be plentiful. No one now dares to hope that this harvest may be a good one. It may, indeed, as many with good reason fear, turn out a disastrous failure. The extraordinary weather that prevailed throughout Northern Germany during the critical months of March, April, and May has been the worst thinkable. Not once but a hundred times, I have heard people say, "It seems as if *der liebe Gott* (God) Himself were against us!" and I have watched the face of the director of the Imperial Fodder Commission grow longer day by day, as he tapped the barometer in vain throughout April for sunshine and throughout May for rain.

## LATE HARVEST.

Thing unheard of, a rainless May, hot as midsummer, followed an ice-bound April. The state of the cornfields, even to my unagricultural eye, as we passed through the plains of the Mark of Brandenburg and of Mecklenburg in the train on May 23rd confirmed my surmises. The farther west we got, towards the Dutch frontier, and within reach of the North Sea coastal rains, the better the crops looked, and Holland was a smiling garden. There is a temptation in such cases to let the wish be father to the thought, but I can, I think, say with safety that the coming hay and grain harvests in Germany will this year be exceptionally poor ones, and that the grain harvest will, in the whole of Northern Germany—of Southern Germany I cannot speak be fully six weeks late.

But may not a fat year in Roumania help out a lean year in Prussia? What Germany has to expect from Roumania, coming harvest nobody knows. There have been ominous complaints in the Reichstag that a great deal more might have been done to ensure a good yield from the Roumanian cornfields this year. The Germans made a great fuss about the alleged barons of wheat that fell into their hands when they overran the country last autumn. But, as I know for certain, it was a case of much cry and little wool. The Roumanian wheat stacks, dangled before the hungry eyes of the German industrial centres, never arrived. Whatever grain did, after much squabbling between Germany and Austria, find its way into the Fatherland was at once grabbed by the military.

## SOLDIERS' FIRST.

And here I must emphasize the fact that in every case where interests of the civil and the military clash the civil claims have on principle to give way. "Soldiers' first" is the iron motto. I have heard members of the Reichstag assert that if the worst comes to the worst the aged of both sexes must be allowed to perish first, as their work for the State is over and done. In order not to be unfair, I will here limit that of present aged people receive a special allowance of 1lb. of oatmeal per month. The people in the queues, however, are well aware of the ultra-Spartan measures in store for them. A few weeks ago I heard an old woman whose application for milk on grounds of illness had been refused lament, "Now that I can't work I must bear any more children they regard me as a burden on the State. And that's what they call *Kultur*!"

Next in importance after the men in the fighting line—when it is a question of grading rations according to the recipients' utility to the State—come the munition workers, and after them—a long way after them—come mere garrison racks, the troops doing extra food duty, and even the three categories of hospitals. These last three categories all complain of the short commons on which they have to live compared with the relatively plentiful rations of the first two classes, and are continually writing home to their relations for extra food. These writes in vain. Such *Liebesgaben* (soldiers' comforts)—have ceased. For it is impossible for people who have not a cent to spare to send away even the smallest portion of their own meagre allowance. The only things they can now send their soldiers are tobacco and spirits.

I was talking to our baker the other day and asked him how his son, a boy not yet 18, was getting on. "Oh, he's been in the hospital at Pinsk for the last three months with rheumatism, and glad to be there, except that he hasn't enough to eat. But what can we send him? We haven't enough even for ourselves. *Es ist zum rasen werden!*" (It's enough to drive one crazy!)

## STRIKE NONSENSE.

The well-paid munition workers excite the envy of the rest of the working classes. "These munition workers, who are getting handsome pay and all sorts of extra food, even sausage and fat, are the last who have reason to strike," says the ordinary workman.

(Continued at foot of next column.)

## AIR SPYING.

## AN AFTER-THE-WAR PROBLEM.

[BY CLARENCE WINCHESTER, AUTHOR OF "FLYING MEN AND THEIR MACHINES."]

The wily Hun always has had, and still has, one of the finest espionage systems in the whole world. His methods are more cunning, more elaborate though outwardly simple, more exact and less suspicious than those employed by many another State.

When I look back to the days before the great war I marvel at the simplicity of the late Government in regard to air control. I used to meet many of the famous German pilots who came to this country, and I used also to meet many German pupils who were here ostensibly to learn to fly. In Germany there were dozens of well-equipped schools of flying, and yet the German Government were accustomed to send young Huns to England to learn to fly at the comparatively inefficient English flying schools. The German Government, too, paid for the tuition which could more easily have been imparted at the numerous schools in the enemy country. What was the object? There is only one answer, and that answer is a perfectly obvious one. The object was espionage.

German secret service men were enrolled at English flying schools for the express purpose of recording the inside progress (or lack of it) of English aeronautics, the plans and drawings of different aerodromes, and aircraft concerns, to avert suspicion from their other espionage activities, and to secure from English manufacturers aeroplanes which the British Government would not buy at that time. Many machines manufactured in this country were shipped to Germany before the war broke out, and it was to the advantage of Germany to secure as many of our aeroplanes as possible.

## ANXIETY FOR PHOTOGRAPHS.

The enemy pilots who were already experienced could photograph any part of this country when they flew at liberty over the land. I have reason to know that the Hun now possess a very complete aerial photographic survey of different parts of the British Isles. True, various Aerial Navigation Acts were passed, but these could, with care, be easily evaded. At one time it was my hobby to take photographs from the air, and it was significant that a certain Hun pupil was indirectly anxious to secure some of my negatives, for which reason I never let him have any.

When the German flying pupils had passed their certificate test, many of them still remained in this country. Why? I look at my own flying certificate, and I find the following words printed inside the "ticket": "six different languages:—The Civil, Naval, and Military Authorities, including the Police, are respectfully requested to aid and assist the holder of this Certificate." Such an "open sesame" might be very useful in peace time to an English-looking German spy, and doubtless the aeronautical branch was not wasted in that respect. I am reminded, too, that practically every German pupil came across sports perfect English.

There is opportunity here for the new committee of the Air Board to demand effective reforms when it considers the "after-the-war" flying problems. The committee is a strong one and makes one feel quite hopeful. The new era demands that new precautions shall be taken in regard to alien airmen, and it is to be hoped that the Civil Aerial Transport Committee will not overlook the importance of the subject.

The munition workers' strike in Berlin in the middle of April was brought about by the proclamation of a smaller bread ticket. The strike had practically no political inspiration and was a simple matter of the authorities, fearing a new outbreak on May 1st, liberally sprinkled policemen about the bridges and at other strategic points of the towns, much to their discomfort on that bleak, east-wind day.

These strikes, as well as the riots at Magdeburg and Leipzig in March, seem to have been rather absurdly exaggerated in some English newspapers. As far as Berlin goes, not even a revolver shot was fired. All the talk about machine-guns having been turned on the crowd is sheer moonshine.

The German Government put the people on bread rations at an early stage in the war. One after another, almost all other foodstuffs had to be brought under the card system. Only at a comparatively late date, however, was the intimate connection between the supply of food for human beings and the supply of fodder for stock recognized. The tardy recognition of the economic connection between food and fodder very nearly led to disaster. The *Reichsfuttermittelstelle* (Imperial Fodder Commission) is now of almost greater importance than the *Reichsgetreidestelle* (Imperial Breadstuffs Commission).

These two organizations are at present working out a great scheme for the formation of a monopoly of the fodder and breadstuffs produced in the whole of Germany. Up to the middle of May Bavaria was still half unwilling to throw in its lot with Northern Germany by joining in the proposed monopoly, but was showing signs of yielding to Prussia's cajolery.

Great battles were taking place behind the scenes when I left, as I know from private sources, as to whether the new organization of the breadstuffs and fodder supplies of the whole German Empire was to be run on the lines of a great private monopoly or on State Socialistic lines. Some big financiers were anxious for the former, while their opponents, following Adam Smith [Yes! Adam Smith was quoted in the Commission], maintained that such a plan would spell depredation and hasten revolution. As far as I could understand, Dr. Michaelis was likely to decide in favour of the State Socialistic form.

(Continued at foot of next column.)

## THE PROBLEM OF S.W. AFRICA

## GERMAN METHODS AND IDEALS.

## PERILS OF RESTORATION.

In the House of Assembly (South Africa), recently, Mr. Merriman, in a notable speech, remarked that one of the most difficult problems confronting the Union after the war would be the government of the German South-West Africa. No doubt this will be the case, unless Germany is so thoroughly defeated as to drop her colonial aspirations, or at all events to convince Germans overseas that their best policy is to accept the inevitable and throw in their lot with the Union of South Africa. In this connection a memorandum recently prepared by Mr. Gorges, the Administrator of the occupied territory, for the information of the Union Government, contains a good deal of interesting detail.

At the beginning of 1913 the total white population numbered about 15,000, of whom about 1,800 composed the garrison—all Germans, of course; and of the remaining 13,000 civilians about 1,800 were British subjects. As the area of the country is nearly three times that of the United Kingdom, these figures indicate the slow rate at which settlement has proceeded. In German South-West proper there are about 86,000 natives known as the *Caprivi Bantus*; the native population is estimated at anything between 150,000 and 200,000. Taking natives and whites together, the density is only .88 per square mile. In the 11 contiguous districts of the Cape Province, which are sparsely populated in comparison with the rest of the Union, the density per square mile is .563 for whites and 1.22 for whites and natives.

## GERMAN COLONIZATION.

Mr. Gorges remarks in his memorandum that for a short time subsequent to 1900 the German Government gave facilities to British colonials and others to settle in the country, but during the last few years an opposite policy has been adopted, so that the number of British subjects has been steadily falling off. On the other hand, the results have not been to attract Germans, or to induce the members of the Imperial garrison to remain in the country in considerable numbers. No doubt the total German population is increasing, but in 1912, when the railway line which had been under construction for several years was completed, the adult German whites actually decreased by 200, though the fall was more than balanced by the immigration of women and children. Although about one-sixth of the private—over 35 million acres—in the private hands, there were over 1,600 white adult farmers in the whole territory. The farmers in the Government at Windhoek policy of the war, or the same motives as in Alsace-Lorraine or Prussian Poland.

The Government aims at creating a population of German nationality, which will not only provide good colonial subjects, but will also form a reserve in case of emergency, and at excluding, as far as possible, foreigners who will not accept naturalization or men who might fall as colonists and become a burden to the State.

As to methods of German official wrote:—The Germanization and pacification of the country, which is still young, strongly settled by foreigners and unlearned from roving natives, are duties both so important and so wide in operation that the decision and choice of the methods must remain in the hands of the State.

"FREEZING OUT" FOREIGNERS. So far the methods adopted have been mainly two. "To Germanize foreign elements the children must be forced to attend German schools." By way of illustration, when the committee of management of the Klippan school, which serves district close to the Cape border and was attended mainly by children of Dutch-speaking immigrants from the Cape, asked the Governor for a headmaster capable of teaching through the medium of Dutch, they were told very definitely that the German language must remain the medium of instruction and also the principal subject of instruction. Needless to say, such an orientation in a new country in process of settlement is not nearly so harsh or so unjust as in a developed nation like Poland. At the same time, it is interesting to remember that only a few years ago the Germans in the Cape Province attempted to wheedle the Government into recognizing definitely German schools for Union citizens of German extraction.

Apart from the utilization of the schools the Windhoek Administration in recent years consistently followed a policy of freezing out, so far as foreigners, particularly foreigners of British extraction, were concerned. It writes:—It has been stated by many parties that the Government has availed itself of every opportunity of contesting doubtful titles, and in the case of non-Germans many complaints have been made that the officials have harassed those with good titles with a view to squeezing out those in possession and so enabling the Government to settle on their lands settlers who would be more amenable to discipline and more easily welded into a strong component part of the German Empire.

The confiscation of the Herero lands gave the State a great reserve of territory. With a view to increasing this reserve all concessions granted in the early days of the Protectorate have been tested by lawyers, and in some cases holders have been dispossessed. Arrangements have further been made with the large landowning companies to sell farms at fixed prices to settlers chosen by the State. In disposing of these farms preference is given to Germans who have performed their military service and who possess capital enough to start and develop a farm (about £200). The State assists settlers of this class with money, and by prospecting for water on their farms. State land is sold to them at a price of 6d. per hectare (2.47 acres) in the south, and 1s. 2d. per hectare in the north.

As I have said, the net result up to the present time is not very considerable, as there are fewer than 1,000 adult white farmers, many of whom are of Dutch extraction. Had such an outpost of Germanization been successful, it would have been a good deal of interest.

(Continued at foot of next column.)

## INTELLIGENZIA.

## FROTH OF THE RUSSIAN REVOLUTION.

[BY ERNEST HAMILTON.]

The strangest people in the world are trying to seize the reins of power in Russia. They are known as the "Intelligenzia" (the intellectuals), and it is from their ranks that the leaders of the revolution are recruited.

It is impossible to live for any time among Russians without coming into contact with the intelligenzia and their influence. For fifty years and more have they made their mark on Russia's internal politics. Only practical men and Russians with a sense of humour know what importance should be attached to the Intelligenzia.

Now for the first time their influence is world-wide. The Russian peasantry is dumb, the middle classes and bureaucracy are mute (for the times are too dangerous for them), the industrial workmen are clamouring for revolutionary action, and the Intelligenzia alone is articulate.

A member of the Intelligenzia, Anatole Lamanoff by name, is playing the part of the young Napoleon at Petrograd; the workmen's councils are run by the Intelligenzia; it is the Intelligenzia alone that is interested in abstract questions of war and holding up fighting for the sake of discussion, and it is really for the benefit of these "intellectual revolution makers" that the Allies are sending one mission after another to Petrograd.

## THE TYPE.

What is a typical member of the Intelligenzia like? how does he live, and what does he want? I will try to draw a representative type.

Dmitri Stepanovitch, let us call him, is eighteen years old, but already he reads quite easily Russian, French, German, Latin, and Greek. He is studying law, and as a side line has taken up chemistry; he is abreast with the political of the day on psychology and political economy; is steeped in the revolutionary theories of the day on psychology and political economy; is steeped in the revolutionary theories of the day on psychology and political economy; is steeped in the revolutionary theories of the day on psychology and political economy.

He is a youthful encyclopedia of miscellaneous knowledge. Full of theories—what to do with religion, how to reform marriage, the best system of land tenure, the re-writing of history, the advisability of dispensing with money, the right way to educate children, the influence of Bernard Shaw and Pragmatism on the British at Moscow—to be brief, every possible theory on every conceivable subject, and not a penny-worth of common-sense.

## ALWAYS GROWN UP.

Dmitri had no boyhood such as is the heritage of ninety-nine out of every hundred British lad, whatever their parents' position. He never kicked at a top ball, he was never in a scum, never faced an awe-inspiring bowler, never scolded for dear life for the honour of his school.

He was always grown up. As the son of a small official with a large family he had to fend for himself, and at fifteen he was a revolutionary. At the elementary school teachers were regarded as necessary but disagreeable symbols of authority; when he was at the gymnasium (secondary school) every lad who was a Russian equivalent of a "sport" was a rebel; at the University one was not an amiable destined for submission and an official career or belonged to the Intelligenzia and preached revolution.

Dmitri at eighteen is not over-attractive externally. He is tall and much too fat; his University uniform is untidy, his boots unblackened, his hair all matted and tangled, his finger nails not over clean. Much reading and lack of exercise makes his face puffy and his shoulders bowed, but his sombre eyes are attractive, especially when they positively sparkle.

He lives in miserable lodgings, and somehow or other exists on an allowance of 10s. a week, which, small though it is, is proudly compared with that of some of his colleagues. The student community is Nihilistic. It still follows the social conventions of the Nihilists, although politically the movement no longer counts.

One of the chief of these conventions is that politeness is Society's contribution to hypocrisy. It is always "thee" and "thou," nobody says "please" or "thank you," arguments are broken into without a "By your leave." It is bad form to indulge in the petty change of good manners by inquiries after health or the bidding of a conventional adieu.

"Weltpolitik" continued to be developed on these political lines, a serious permanent menace to the security of the Union would inevitably have come into being. And it would still come were the war to end in an inconclusive peace and the restoration of the occupied territory to Germany. On the other hand, incorporation into the Union would come just at a stage in the administrative and economic development of German South-West Africa when, by the due encouragement of British immigrants and immigrants from Allied countries, the difficulties foreseen by Mr. Merriman could be most easily surmounted, because the 10,000 civilian Germans would speedily realize that the ideal of Germanization was hopeless.

In a more recent report to the Union Government, the Administrator of the occupied territory has removed all grounds for uneasiness regarding the present attitude of the German population. Mr. Gorges says:—In no case has any German officer of the active troops on parole infringed the conditions of his parole nor have the inhabitants as a body been otherwise than entirely peaceable and amenable to law and order.

The Swakopmund Magistrate, Major Buet, speaks of half a dozen trials for political offences in 1916, mostly of "prominent inhabitants," but he adds that "the suitable punishment meted out to the offenders appears to have even met with the approval of the Germans here." The other 17 magistrates write in a strain which fully warrants the Administrator in asserting that "on the whole the Germans have given little or no trouble, and that anybody who imagines he is 'continually face to face with unrest, agitation, and other forms of unsubmittingness on the part of the population is quite mistaken.'—Times.

## THE EXPANSION OF PRUSSIA

## II.

[BY W. W. SARA.]

Eleven Hohenzollern Electors followed Frederick I in Brandenburg, which gradually grew by marriages, treaties and what not. A favourite device of the time was "brotherhood heritages"; two Houses agreed that if one of their lines died out the survivors should take both sets of possessions; a fruitful source of wars, for there were generally collaterals ready to claim that the "extinct line" was nowise extinct. Out of one of these brotherhood heritages came the Hohenzollern claim to Stettin-Pomerania, with the usual strife and postponements; out of another the Silesian question, Pomerania first.

Brandenburg had played an inglorious part in the Thirty Years' War; the one time that she should have fought squarely for her religion she stood aside, and was ravaged again and again; while Gustavus Adolphus of Sweden not only occupied Pomerania, but required the then (16th) Elector George William to cede to him temporarily two fortresses in Brandenburg as bases, to which the wretched Elector had to consent, saying to his Council "What can I do? They have guns." East Prussia on the contrary escaped, and became a general asylum. Consequently when the so-called "Great Elector," Frederick William, succeeded, he had a sort of basis for restoring Brandenburg. Restore it he did, at home; he and his successors brought in masses of immigrants, Dutch and French at first, who set up industries and made the mixed population more mixed than ever. But his external policy was shifty; "advancing in circuits," only way he has; spirally," says Carlyle; some have used a plainer word. His first essay in circular movement was successful; he had a sort of basis for restoring Brandenburg. Restore it he did, at home; he and his successors brought in masses of immigrants, Dutch and French at first, who set up industries and made the mixed population more mixed than ever. But his external policy was shifty; "advancing in circuits," only way he has; spirally," says Carlyle; some have used a plainer word. His first essay in circular movement was successful; he had a sort of basis for restoring Brandenburg. Restore it he did, at home; he and his successors brought in masses of immigrants, Dutch and French at first, who set up industries and made the mixed population more mixed than ever. But his external policy was shifty; "advancing in circuits," only way he has; spirally," says Carlyle; some have used a plainer word. His first essay in circular movement was successful; he had a sort of basis for restoring Brandenburg. Restore it he did, at home; he and his successors brought in masses of immigrants, Dutch and French at first, who set up industries and made the mixed population more mixed than ever. But his external policy was shifty; "advancing in circuits," only way he has; spirally," says Carlyle; some have used a plainer word. His first essay in circular movement was successful; he had a sort of basis for restoring Brandenburg. Restore it he did, at home; he and his successors brought in masses of immigrants, Dutch and French at first, who set up industries and made the mixed population more mixed than ever. But his external policy was shifty; "advancing in circuits," only way he has; spirally," says Carlyle; some have used a plainer word. His first essay in circular movement was successful; he had a sort of basis for restoring Brandenburg. Restore it he did, at home; he and his successors brought in masses of immigrants, Dutch and French at first, who set up industries and made the mixed population more mixed than ever. But his external policy was shifty; "advancing in circuits," only way he has; spirally," says Carlyle; some have used a plainer word. His first essay in circular movement was successful; he had a sort of basis for restoring Brandenburg. Restore it he did, at home; he and his successors brought in masses of immigrants, Dutch and French at first, who set up industries and made the mixed population more mixed than ever. But his external policy was shifty; "advancing in circuits," only way he has; spirally," says Carlyle; some have used a plainer word. His first essay in circular movement was successful; he had a sort of basis for restoring Brandenburg. Restore it he did, at home; he and his successors brought in masses of immigrants, Dutch and French at first, who set up industries and made the mixed population more mixed than ever. But his external policy was shifty; "advancing in circuits," only way he has; spirally," says Carlyle; some have used a plainer word. His first essay in circular movement was successful; he had a sort of basis for restoring Brandenburg. Restore it he did, at home; he and his successors brought in masses of immigrants, Dutch and French at first, who set up industries and made the mixed population more mixed than ever. But his external policy was shifty; "advancing in circuits," only way he has; spirally," says Carlyle; some have used a plainer word. His first essay in circular movement was successful; he had a sort of basis for restoring Brandenburg. Restore it he did, at home; he and his successors brought in masses of immigrants, Dutch and French at first, who set up industries and made the mixed population more mixed than ever. But his external policy was shifty; "advancing in circuits," only way he has; spirally," says Carlyle; some have used a plainer word. His first essay in circular movement was successful; he had a sort of basis for restoring Brandenburg. Restore it he did, at home; he and his successors brought in masses of immigrants, Dutch and French at first, who set up industries and made the mixed population more mixed than ever. But his external policy was shifty; "advancing in circuits," only way he has; spirally," says Carlyle; some have used a plainer word. His first essay in circular movement was successful; he had a sort of basis for restoring Brandenburg. Restore it he did, at home; he and his successors brought in masses of immigrants, Dutch and French at first, who set up industries and made the mixed population more mixed than ever. But his external policy was shifty; "advancing in circuits," only way he has; spirally," says Carlyle; some have used a plainer word. His first essay in circular movement was successful; he had a sort of basis for restoring Brandenburg. Restore it he did, at home; he and his successors brought in masses of immigrants, Dutch and French at first, who set up industries and made the mixed population more mixed than ever. But his external policy was shifty; "advancing in circuits," only way he has; spirally," says Carlyle; some have used a plainer word. His first essay in circular movement was successful; he had a sort of basis for restoring Brandenburg. Restore it he did, at home; he and his successors brought in masses of immigrants, Dutch and French at first, who set up industries and made the mixed population more mixed than ever. But his external policy was shifty; "advancing in circuits," only way he has; spirally," says Carlyle; some have used a plainer word. His first essay in circular movement was successful; he had a sort of basis for restoring Brandenburg. Restore it he did, at home; he and his successors brought in masses of immigrants, Dutch and French at first, who set up industries and made the mixed population more mixed than ever. But his external policy was shifty; "advancing in circuits," only way he has; spirally," says Carlyle; some have used a plainer word. His first essay in circular movement was successful; he had a sort of basis for restoring Brandenburg. Restore it he did, at home; he and his successors brought in masses of immigrants, Dutch and French at first, who set up industries and made the mixed population more mixed than ever. But his external policy was shifty; "advancing in circuits," only way he has; spirally," says Carlyle; some have used a plainer word. His first essay in circular movement was successful; he had a sort of basis for restoring Brandenburg. Restore it he did, at home; he and his successors brought in masses of immigrants, Dutch and French at first, who set up industries and made the mixed population more mixed than ever. But his external policy was shifty; "advancing in circuits," only way he has; spirally," says Carlyle; some have used a plainer word. His first essay in circular movement was successful; he had a sort of basis for restoring Brandenburg. Restore it he did, at home; he and his successors brought in masses of immigrants, Dutch and French at first, who set up industries and made the mixed population more mixed than ever. But his external policy was shifty; "advancing in circuits," only way he has; spirally," says Carlyle; some have used a plainer word. His first essay in circular movement was successful; he had a sort of basis for restoring Brandenburg. Restore it he did, at home; he and his successors brought in masses of immigrants, Dutch and French at first, who set up industries and made the mixed population more mixed than ever. But his external policy was shifty; "advancing in circuits," only way he has; spirally," says Carlyle; some have used a plainer word. His first essay in circular movement was successful; he had a sort of basis for restoring Brandenburg. Restore it he did, at home; he and his successors brought in masses of immigrants, Dutch and French at first, who set up industries and made the mixed population more mixed than ever. But his external policy was shifty; "advancing in circuits," only way he has; spirally," says Carlyle; some have used a plainer word. His first essay in circular movement was successful; he had a sort of basis for restoring Brandenburg. Restore it he did, at home; he and his successors brought in masses of immigrants, Dutch and French at first, who set up industries and made the mixed population more mixed than ever. But his external policy was shifty; "advancing in circuits," only way he has; spirally," says Carlyle; some have used a plainer word. His first essay in circular movement was successful; he had a sort of basis for restoring Brandenburg. Restore it he did, at home; he and his successors brought in masses of immigrants, Dutch and French at first, who set up industries and made the mixed population more mixed than ever. But his external policy was shifty; "advancing in circuits," only way he has; spirally," says Carlyle; some have used a plainer word. His first essay in circular movement was successful; he had a sort of basis for restoring Brandenburg. Restore it he did, at home; he and his successors brought in masses of immigrants, Dutch and French at first, who set up industries and made the mixed population more mixed than ever. But his external policy was shifty; "advancing in circuits," only way he has; spirally," says Carlyle; some have used a plainer word. His first essay in circular movement was successful; he had a sort of basis for restoring Brandenburg. Restore it he did, at home; he and his successors brought in masses of immigrants, Dutch and French at first, who set up industries and made the mixed population more mixed than ever. But his external policy was shifty; "advancing in circuits," only way he has; spirally," says Carlyle; some have used a plainer word. His first essay in circular movement was successful; he had a sort of basis for restoring Brandenburg. Restore it he did, at home; he and his successors brought in masses of immigrants, Dutch and French at first, who set up industries and made the mixed population more mixed than ever. But his external policy was shifty; "advancing in circuits," only way he has; spirally," says Carlyle; some have used a plainer word. His first essay in circular movement was successful; he had a sort of basis for restoring Brandenburg. Restore it he did, at home; he and his successors brought in masses of immigrants, Dutch and French at first, who set up industries and made the mixed population more mixed than ever. But his external policy was shifty; "advancing in circuits," only way he has; spirally," says Carlyle; some have used a plainer word. His first essay in circular movement was successful; he had a sort of basis for restoring Brandenburg. Restore it he did, at home; he and his successors brought in masses of immigrants, Dutch and French at first, who set up industries and made the mixed population more mixed than ever. But his external policy was shifty; "advancing in circuits," only way he has; spirally," says Carlyle; some have used a plainer word. His first essay in circular movement was successful; he had a sort of basis for restoring Brandenburg. Restore it he did, at home; he and his successors brought in masses of immigrants, Dutch and French at first, who set up industries and made the mixed population more mixed than ever. But his external policy was shifty; "advancing in circuits," only way he has; spirally," says Carlyle; some have used a plainer word. His first essay in circular movement was successful; he had a sort of basis for restoring Brandenburg. Restore it he did, at home; he and his successors brought in masses of immigrants, Dutch and French at first, who set up industries and made the mixed population more mixed than ever. But his external policy was shifty; "advancing in circuits," only way he has; spirally," says Carlyle; some have used a plainer word. His first essay in circular movement was successful; he had a sort of basis for restoring Brandenburg. Restore it he did, at home; he and his successors brought in masses of immigrants, Dutch and French at first, who set up industries and made the mixed population more mixed than ever. But his external policy was shifty; "advancing in circuits," only way he has; spirally," says Carlyle; some have used a plainer word. His first essay in circular movement was successful; he had a sort of basis for restoring Brandenburg. Restore it he did, at home; he and his successors brought in masses of immigrants, Dutch and French at first, who set up industries and made the mixed population more mixed than ever. But his external policy was shifty; "advancing in circuits," only way he has; spirally," says Carlyle; some have used a plainer word. His first essay in circular movement was successful; he had a sort of basis for restoring Brandenburg. Restore it he did, at home; he and his successors brought in masses of immigrants, Dutch and French at first, who set up industries and made the mixed population more mixed than ever. But his external policy was shifty; "advancing in circuits," only way he has; spirally," says Carlyle; some have used a plainer word. His first essay in circular movement was successful; he had a sort of basis for restoring Brandenburg. Restore it he did, at home; he and his successors brought in masses of immigrants, Dutch and French at first, who set up industries and made the mixed population more mixed than ever. But his external policy was shifty; "advancing in circuits," only way he has; spirally," says Carlyle; some have used a plainer word. His first essay in circular movement was successful; he had a sort of basis for restoring Brandenburg. Restore it he did, at home; he and his successors brought in masses of immigrants, Dutch and French at first, who set up industries and made the mixed population more mixed than ever. But his external policy was shifty; "advancing in circuits," only way he has; spirally," says Carlyle; some have used a plainer word. His first essay in circular movement was successful; he had a sort of basis for restoring Brandenburg. Restore it he did, at home; he and his successors brought in masses of immigrants, Dutch and French at first, who set up industries and made the mixed population more mixed than ever. But his external policy was shifty; "advancing in circuits," only way he has; spirally," says Carlyle; some have used a plainer word. His first essay in circular movement was successful; he had a sort of basis for restoring Brandenburg. Restore it he did, at home; he and his successors brought in masses of immigrants, Dutch and French at first, who set up industries and made the mixed population more mixed than ever. But his external policy was shifty; "advancing in circuits," only way he has; spirally," says Carlyle; some have used a plainer word. His first essay in circular movement was successful; he had a sort of basis for restoring Brandenburg. Restore it he did, at home; he and his successors brought in masses of immigrants, Dutch and French at first, who set up industries and made the mixed population more mixed than ever. But his external policy was shifty; "advancing in circuits," only way he has; spirally," says Carlyle; some have used a plainer word. His first essay in circular movement was successful; he had a sort of basis for restoring Brandenburg. Restore it he did, at home; he and his successors brought in masses of immigrants, Dutch and French at first, who set up industries and made the mixed population more mixed than ever. But his external policy was shifty; "advancing in circuits," only way he has; spirally," says Carlyle; some have used a plainer word. His first essay in circular movement was successful; he had a sort of basis for restoring Brandenburg. Restore it he did, at home; he and his successors brought in masses of immigrants, Dutch and French at first, who set up industries and made the mixed population more mixed than ever. But his external policy was shifty; "advancing in circuits," only way he has; spirally," says Carlyle; some have used a plainer word. His first essay in circular movement was successful; he had a sort of basis for restoring Brandenburg. Restore it he did, at home; he and his successors brought in masses of immigrants, Dutch and French at first, who set up industries and made the mixed population more mixed than ever. But his external policy was shifty; "advancing in circuits," only way he has; spirally," says Carlyle; some have used a plainer word. His first essay in circular movement was successful; he had a sort of basis for restoring Brandenburg. Restore it he did, at home; he and his successors brought in masses of immigrants, Dutch and French at first, who set up industries and made the mixed population more mixed than ever. But his external policy was shifty; "advancing in circuits," only way he has; spirally," says Carlyle; some have used a plainer word. His first essay in circular movement was successful; he had a sort of basis for restoring Brandenburg. Restore it he did, at home; he and his successors brought in masses of immigrants, Dutch and French at first, who set up industries and made the mixed population more mixed than ever. But his external policy was shifty; "advancing in circuits," only way he has; spirally," says Carlyle; some have used a plainer word. His first essay in circular movement was successful; he had a sort of basis for restoring Brandenburg. Restore it he did, at home; he and his successors brought in masses of immigrants, Dutch and French at first, who set up industries and made the mixed population more mixed than ever. But his external policy was shifty; "advancing in circuits," only way he has; spirally," says Carlyle; some have used a plainer word. His first essay in circular movement was successful; he had a sort of basis for restoring Brandenburg. Restore it he did, at home; he and his successors brought in masses of immigrants, Dutch and French at first, who set up industries and made the mixed population more mixed than ever. But his external policy was shifty; "advancing in circuits," only way he has; spirally," says Carlyle; some have used a plainer word. His first essay in circular movement was successful; he had a sort of basis for restoring Brandenburg. Restore it he did, at home; he and his successors brought in masses of immigrants, Dutch and French at first, who set up industries and made the mixed population more mixed than ever. But his external policy was shifty; "advancing in circuits," only way he has; spirally," says Carlyle; some have used a plainer word. His first essay in circular movement was successful; he had a sort of basis for restoring Brandenburg. Restore it he did, at home; he and his successors brought in masses of immigrants, Dutch and French at first, who set up industries and made the mixed population more mixed than ever. But his external policy was shifty; "advancing in circuits," only way he has; spirally," says Carlyle; some have used a plainer word. His first essay in circular movement was successful; he had a sort of basis for restoring Brandenburg. Restore it he did, at home; he and his successors brought in masses of immigrants, Dutch and French at first, who set up industries and made the mixed population more mixed than ever. But his external policy was shifty; "advancing in circuits," only way he has; spirally," says Carlyle; some have used a plainer word. His first essay in circular movement was successful; he had a sort of basis for restoring Brandenburg. Restore it he did, at home; he and his successors brought in masses of immigrants, Dutch and French at first, who set up industries and made the mixed population more mixed than ever. But his external policy was shifty; "advancing in circuits," only way he has; spirally," says Carlyle; some have used a plainer word. His first essay in circular movement was successful; he had a sort of basis for restoring Brandenburg. Restore it he did, at home; he and his successors brought in masses of immigrants, Dutch and French at first, who set up industries and made the mixed population more mixed than ever. But his external policy was shifty; "advancing in circuits," only way he has; spirally," says Carlyle; some have used a plainer word. His first essay in circular movement was successful; he had a sort of basis for restoring Brandenburg. Restore it he did, at home; he and his successors brought in masses of immigrants, Dutch and French at first, who set up industries and made the mixed population more mixed than ever. But his external policy was shifty; "advancing in circuits," only way he has; spirally," says Carlyle; some have used a plainer word. His first essay in circular movement was successful; he had a sort of basis for restoring Brandenburg. Restore it he did, at home; he and his successors brought in masses of immigrants, Dutch and French at first, who set up industries and made the mixed population more mixed than ever. But his external policy was shifty; "advancing in circuits," only way he has; spirally," says Carlyle; some have used a plainer word. His first essay in circular movement was successful; he had a sort of basis for restoring Brandenburg. Restore it he did, at home; he and his successors brought in







**INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.**

Cargo carried out through Bills of Lading from HONGKONG to BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN (Natal), EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN with transshipment at COLOMBO to Steamers of the INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

**ORIENTAL AFRICAN LINE.**

Regular Direct Service from JAPAN, CHINA and STRAITS to BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN, calling at MAURITIUS en route, and affording the Quickest Freight Transport from the ORIENT to SOUTH AFRICA.

For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to apply to the undersigned.

**THE BANK LINE, LIMITED,**  
Managing Agents.

**"ELLERMAN" LINE.**

(REDFRAX & ECKHALL STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)

JAPAN, CHINA AND STRAITS

TO  
UNITED KINGDOM AND CONTINENT.

Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Cape of Good Hope at Owners' option.  
Subject to change without notice.

For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to apply to the undersigned.

**THE BANK LINE, LIMITED,**  
General Agents.

**C. N. C.  
CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.**

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
SWATOW AND SINGAPORE	"TAMSIU"	On 30th July, 10 A.M.
NEWCHWANG	"SINGAN"	On 31st July, Noon.
SHANGHAI	"CHENKANG"	On 31st July, 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI	"SINKIANG"	On 2nd Aug., 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI	"ANBU"	On 5th Aug., D'light.
WUHAIR and TIENSIN	"KUBIGHOW"	On 6th Aug., Noon.
SHANGHAI	"BUNNING"	On 7th Aug., D'light.
MANILA, CEBU and ILOILO	"TEAN"	On 8th Aug., Noon.

DIRECT SAILINGS TO WEST RIVER, Twice Weekly.  
SS. "LINTAN" and SS. "SANUI."

MANILA LINE—TWIN-SCREW STEAMERS. Excellent Saloon accommodation. Amidships, Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms.

SHANGHAI LINE—PASSENGERS, MALES and CARGO. Excellent Saloon accommodation, Amidships, Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms. Regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.

For Freight or Passage apply to—

**BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,**  
Agents.

**DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD**

HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

REGULAR SERVICE of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for First Class Passengers, Electric Light and Fans in staterooms and Saloons and Excellent cuisine.

FOR  
**SWATOW, AMOY AND FOCHOW**  
AND RETURN.  
(Occupying 9 to 16 Days).

"HAIHONG" ... | Capt. J. W. Evans ... | TUESDAY, 31st July at Noon.  
"HAITAN" ... | Capt. A. E. Hodgins ... | TUESDAY, 7th Aug., at Noon.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).

For Freight and Passage, apply to—

**DOUGLAS LAFRAIK & CO.,**  
General Managers.

**BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.****APCAR LINE.**

REGULAR SERVICE BETWEEN

CALCUTTA STRAITS, SHANGHAI AND JAPAN PORTS.

EASTWARD

WESTWARD

The above Steamers have excellent Saloon accommodation for Passengers and are fitted with all modern conveniences and carry a daily qualified surgeon.

For Freight or passage, apply to

**DAVID SASSOON & CO., LTD.**  
Agents.

**P. & O. S. N. CO.****ROYAL MAIL SERVICE**

UNDER CONTRACT WITH HIS MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT  
TO

**MARSEILLES AND LONDON.**

TAKING PASSENGERS AND CARGO TO

STRAITS, COLOMBO, INDIA, AUSTRALASIA, EGYPT, &c.

Steamers	Leave Hongkong	Connecting Mail	Due at Marseilles	Due at London
COLOMBO	Noon	Str. from Colombo	1917	1917

When Passengers change Steamers at COLOMBO.

Accommodation in the connecting Steamer from COLOMBO is definitely reserved in Hongkong at the time of Booking.

On the Australian Route Tickets interchangeable with Orient Line.

SAILINGS DIRECT TO

**SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.**

S.S.

LEAVE HONGKONG ABOUT

Passengers may travel by Railway in Japan between Ports of Call free of charge.  
Return Tickets are available to Messageries Maritimes Company.

**INTERMEDIATE STEAMERS**

(Non-Transshipment).

IN ADDITION TO THE ABOVE MAIL STEAMERS,  
WILL LEAVE DIRECT FOR

**MARSEILLES AND LONDON.**

Calling at SINGAPORE, PORT SWETTESHAM, PENANG, COLOMBO AND PORT SAID.

CARRYING 1ST AND 2ND SALOON PASSENGERS AT REDUCED RATES.  
PROPOSED SAILINGS:

STEAMERS	Leave Hongkong	Leave S'pore	Due at Marseilles	Due at London
The Intermediate	Service	is	Temporarily	Suspended.

**WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS**

All Cabins are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge and each Berth furnished with an Electric Reading Lamp.  
Round-the-World Tickets and Through Tickets to New York in connection with the Principal Mail Lines.

Return Tickets at fare and a half available to Europe for Two Years or to Intermediate Ports for Six Months.  
Owing to the War in Europe Steamers and Sailing dates are liable to be cancelled or altered without notice.

**NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.**

Consignees are reminded of the necessity to apply to the Company's Agents regarding arrival of consignments expected of which they have received documents or advice.

Any damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees, and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. GODDARD & DOUGLAS, at 10 A.M. on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS. All Claims must be presented within ten days of the Steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognised. No Claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.

For Further Information, Passage Fares, Freight, Handbooks, Dates of Sailing, etc., apply to

**E. V. D. PARR,**  
Superintendent.

**NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.****THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.**

LONDON VIA SINGAPORE, MALACCA, PENANG, COLOMBO, DELAGOA BAY, CAPE TOWN and MADEIRA.

VICTORIA, B.C. and SEATTLE | S YOKOHAMA MARU | WED'DAY, 1st  
via KEELUNG, SHANGHAI | Capt. Tanaka 12,500 | Aug., at Noon.  
MOJI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI | S SADO MARU | THURSDAY, 28th  
SHIMIZU and YOKOHAMA | Capt. Shinobe 12,500 | Aug., at Noon.

SYDNEY and MELBOURNE via MANILA ZAMBOANGA THURSDAY ISLAND TOWNSVILLE and BRISBANE.

CALCUTTA via SINGAPORE, PENANG and RANGOON.

BOMBAY via SINGAPORE, MALACCA and COLOMBO.

NAGASAKI | KOBE and S TANGO MARU | FRIDAY, 17th  
YOKOHAMA | Capt. Soyeda 13,500 | Aug., at 11 A.M.

SHANGHAI, KOBE and S IYO MARU | THURSDAY, 9th  
YOKOHAMA | Capt. Tanaka 12,500 | Aug., at 11 A.M.

**EASTBOUND NEW YORK LINE  
VIA PANAMA CANAL.  
(CARGO ONLY).**

NEW YORK VIA SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, SAN FRANCISCO, PANAMA AND COLON.

Wireless Telegraphy.

For Further Information, apply to—

(Telephone Nos. 222 and 243)

**NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.**  
R. MORI, Manager.

**TOYO KISEN KAISHA.  
SAN FRANCISCO LINE.**

VIA SHANGHAI, INLAND SEA, JAPAN AND HONOLULU

FAST AND LUXURIOUS MAIL STEAMERS.

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to Change Without Notice.

Steamers	Tons	Leave Hongkong
TENYO MARU	22,000	FRI., 10th Aug.
NIPPON MARU	11,000	SATUR., 25th Aug.
SHINYO MARU	22,000	FRI., 7th Sept.
PERSIA MARU	9,000	SATUR., 22nd Sept.
KORRA MARU	18,000	FRI., 6th Apr.
SIBERIA MARU	15,000	MON., 15th Oct.

The s.s. "Nippon Maru" and s.s. "Persia Maru" omit call at Shanghai.

**SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.**

HONGKONG to VALPARAISO via JAPAN, HONOLULU, SAN FRANCISCO, SAN PEDRO, SALINO CRUZ, BALBOA, CALLAO, ARICA and IQUIQUE.  
THENCE BY TRANS-ANDAN ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES.

ANYO MARU	13,500 Tons
KIYO MARU	17,200 "
SEIYO MARU	14,000 "

Tickets are interchangeable with the CANADIAN PACIFIC OCEAN SERVICES, LTD., and the PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.  
Passengers may travel by Rail between Ports of Call in Japan free of Charge.

For full information as to rates, sailings, etc., apply to—

**T. DAIGO, Agent,**  
King's Building.

Telephone 2374 and 2375.

**MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.****FRENCH MAIL LINES.**

SERVICE TO AND FROM JAPAN VIA SHANGHAI  
SERVICE TO AND FROM EUROPE

Ports of call:—Yokohama, Kobe, Shanghai, Hongkong, Haiphong, Tourane, Saigon, Singapore, Colombo, Djibouti, Suez Port Said, Marseilles.

Taking Passengers and Cargo.

**SPECIAL SUMMER RATES TO JAPAN.**

1st Class Return tickets from 1st June, 1917, to 31st October, 1917, and interchangeable only with PANINSULAR and ORIENTAL S. N. Co. for return journey.

FARES: TO KOBE, \$135.00. TO YOKOHAMA, \$150.00

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH WIRELESS TELEGRAPH.

Return Tickets to Europe available two years.  
Return Tickets to Intermediate Ports available six months.

For full particulars regarding sailings, apply to

**P. THOMAS, Agent,**  
Queen's Building.

Telephone 740

**O. S. K.  
OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA.**

REGULAR SERVICES, PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG  
(SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

North American Line. FOR VICTORIA, SEATTLE AND TACOMA via SHANGHAI, MANILA, NAGASAKI, MOJI, KOBE, AND YOKOHAMA

"PANAMA MARU" ... FRIDAY, 3rd Aug., at 2 P.M.  
"MANILA MARU" ... THUR. DAY, 16th Aug., at 3 P.M.  
"CHICAGO MARU" ... TUESDAY, 28th Aug., at 3 P.M.

NORTH AMERICAN LINE—This line maintains a regular fortnightly service between Hongkong and Puget Sound ports touching at intermediate ports in Japan. Overland cargo taken on through Bills of Lading to U.S.A. and connections are made at Puget Sound ports with the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE—Every three months the steamer proceeding to Rio de Janeiro, Santos and Buenos Aires, via Singapore, Marseilles, Durban and Cape Town.

AUSTRALIAN LINE—Monthly service between Japan and Adelaide, sailing Auckland, N.Z., Sydney and Melbourne.

BOMBAY LINE—Fortnightly service for Bombay calling at Singapore, Port Swettenham, Penang, and Colombo. At present this line's steamers maintain cargo only.

JAVA LINE—Monthly service for Java ports calling at Manila, Sandakan and Marseilles. Booking for passengers and cargo to the ports.

FOR SAILING DATES AND FURTHER PARTICULARS REGARDING PASSENGER OR FREIGHT APPLY AT OFFICE.

FORMOSAN LINE—For Tamsui, Keelung and Anping, Takao, via Swatow and Amoy.

"KAJO MARU" ... TUESDAY, 31st July at Noon.  
"SOSHUMARU" ... THURSDAY, 2nd Aug., at 10 A.M.  
"AMAKUSA MARU" ... SUNDAY, 5th Aug., at Noon.  
These Formosan Liners will arrive at and depart from the SOON YIP WHARF, near the Harbour Office, and while the steamer is alongside the wharf Telephone No. 76 will be fixed.

For FURTHER INFORMATION, apply to—

**M. HIGUCHI, Manager,**  
No. 1, Queen's Building.

Telephone Nos. 744 and 745

**BEFORE LEAVING FOR HOME  
ON A HOLIDAY**

ORDER THE

"HONGKONG WEEKLY PRESS"

TO BE SENT TO YOU, AND SO

KEEP IN TOUCH WITH THE FAR EAST.

ALL THE NEWS OF THE WEEK FULLY RECORDED.

INCLUDING THE MOVEMENTS OF THE LOCAL MARKETS.

24 PAGES

24 PAGES

24 PAGES



